

that

(Bullen's)

ELEMENTS
OF
GEOGRAPHY,

EXPRESSLY DESIGNED
FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS.

BY THE
REV. HENRY ST. JOHN BULLEN, M. A.
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BURY ST. EDMUND'S.

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JANUARY 25, 1924

DEDICATION.

TO LADY FENN.

MADAM,

TO you, who have made the rising generation the object of your constant care, I am convinced that every thing which concerns their mental improvement will be interesting ; no other motive should have induced me to inscribe to you a mere *geographical compilation*. It is allowed that there never was a time in which so many useful and intelligent books were published for the information of children : but among all the promoters of juvenile learning, none holds a more distinguished place than your Ladyship—

to adapt the rules of grammar to their tender capacities, and to teach them to express the "young idea" in pure and accurate language, have been the peculiar happiness and success of your pen—but besides these valuable little treatises, we have descried the same stile of writing under several other forms, and in some particularly which give you a classic place among ENGLISH NATURAL HISTORIANS.

I ought to beg pardon for making this bold discovery of your name, but whether you choose to vary the mode of concealment under the title of a TEACHWELL, or a LOVECHILD, the praise of such merit as their's has already been appropriated by a discerning public to it's right owner*; and every parent or tutor, who has at heart the improvement of his child or pupil, feels a due sense of gratitude to LADY FENN, for having greatly facilitated the means of instruction.

* *Vide Gentleman's Magazine for October 1798, p. 878.*

Permit me also individually to make my sincere acknowledgments for the very polite notice which you have been pleased to take, in several of your late works, of a small publication of mine, entitled "The Rudiments of English Grammar :—" be it's merits ever so disproportionate to your praise, it is at least no small advantage to have had the recommendation of such a Patroness.

I am, MADAM,

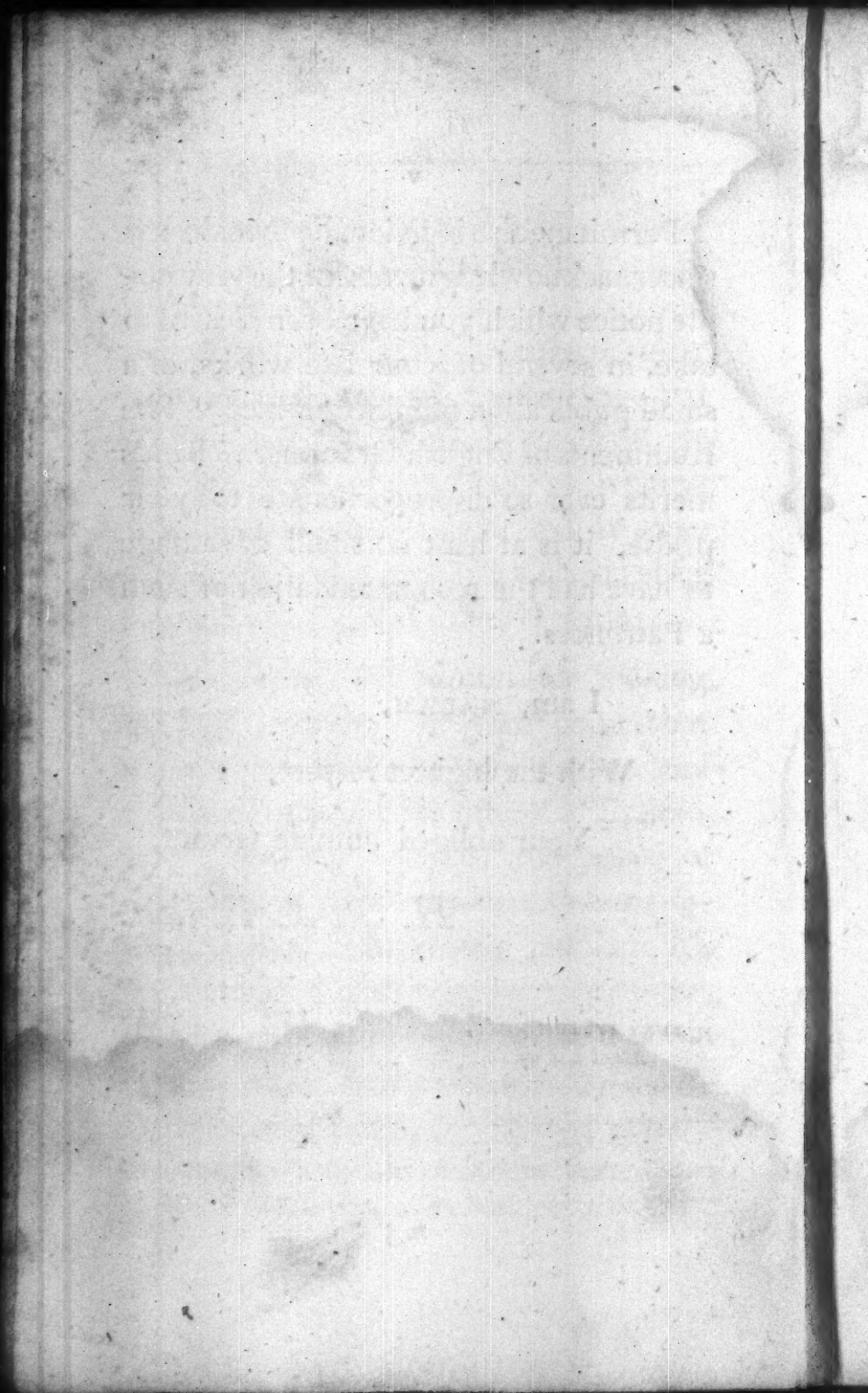
With the highest respect,

Your obliged humble servant,

H. St. J. Bullen..

BURY ST. EDMUND'S,

March 1, 1799.



PREFACE.

AT a time when such astonishing naval and military expeditions are taking place, and all the countries of the world seem to be necessarily forming one general system of communication with each other; and while Europe in particular is in many places undergoing a total change in her territorial names and possessors, it appears to be highly necessary that MODERN GEOGRAPHY should form a part, and that not an inconsiderable one, of a liberal education.

As it is not allowed in regular schools to interfere too much in the grand objects of classical education, by introducing too many extraneous subjects, I thought at first of using some index to a geographical work, which might serve the purpose of a syllabus to a teacher, by which he would be enabled to give occasional instruction, without employing too much of the pupil's time. After experiencing the obvious difficulties attending the use of this scheme, I had recourse to the common school-books which profess to be *adapted to the capacity of children*. Whether such a one in reality be in circulation, or not, I have never been able to discover; all that have happened to fall into my hands, whatever merits they may have in other respects, are liable to the same objection, which is—want of arrangement; their irregular mode of describing countries may be well enough for proficients in geography, who are supposed to have a complete idea in their minds at once of the whole surface of the Earth; but in teaching a new science, to young beginners, it is surely better to make the way so plain and direct that both pupil and master may have occasion to make as few deviations as possible:—when a teacher,

for instance, places a globe before his scholar, and in the course of the lesson is obliged to step over a whole continent, or even over parts of the same continent, without giving any account of the intervening countries, confusion immediately begins to arise in the mind of the learner, and he loses the idea of the whole, for want of contiguity in the parts. To obviate this objection, I have begun with the most Easterly point of Asia, called *East Cape*, or *Tschutskoi Noss*, and have proceeded regularly through this quarter of the globe, taking the countries as they arise, from East to West; hence by an obvious passage through the Isthmus of Suez, I have gone into Africa, and as this quarter forms but one great peninsula, and we are at present but little acquainted with any other part than the coasts, I have thrown the description of it into the form of a tour, and closing it with a visit to the African Isles, in the order in which they lie, have proceeded to the description of our own country and the rest of Europe. In this division of the work, the disposition of the European countries into Northern, Middle, and Southern, is made as they appear to present themselves on the globe, and yet not without reference to their political connections; for which last reason, the Seven United Provinces, Flanders, and Switzerland, are inserted immediately after the German Empire; and France, as having immediate intercourse with them all, is attached to the same division.

The last quarter to be described, as being the latest discovery, is America, to which we may conveniently pass, by crossing the Atlantic; when, after the enumeration of the islands in the Mediterranean, we come thro' the Straits of Gibraltar. America being a country at present partially civilized, I have not dwelt long in describing any part of it, except the United States, which I have, for the greater convenience of position, taken in a different order, viz. from North to South,

and proceeding thus over the Isthmus of Darien, have gone thro' South America in the same manner; then passing thro' the Straits of Magellan, and coasting along the Western shore, we shall arrive at the point of land exactly opposite to that from which we set out.— All this, as far at least as relates to the boundaries and relative situation of the countries, may be done by one revolution of the globe from West to East, without ever having occasion to turn it the contrary way; as to the new discoveries, they, not being yet assigned to any particular quarter of the world, are referred to the end of the tract, and may be all learned by a second rotation.

When the pupil is made thoroughly acquainted with these first steps, and it becomes necessary to use an Atlas, in order to shew him the sub-divisions, and give him a more accurate description of each country; the advantages of this arrangement will appear again by the connection which one territory has with another adjoining, in regard to rivers, chains of mountains, &c. and by the necessary repetition of many things belonging to a foregoing country, in the account of a succeeding one. As in the general boundaries therefore, so in the particular divisions, districts, departments, and in the enumeration of the principal towns, sea-ports, capes, &c. I have observed the same rule, which is, to begin at the North, and go round by the East, to the South, and West; except where the case obviously required some other order, as in the instance of Sweden. The rivers are placed rather according to their magnitude than any other order of succession.

It will of course be expected that I should say something concerning globes and maps. As every teacher of geography should be provided with a pair, at least with the terrestrial one, he will naturally wish to have such as may be depended upon; Adams's have unques-

tionably great merit, and are deservedly prized for their peculiar accuracy ; but if I were desired to give a preference to one in particular among all that are published, I should certainly fix upon those of 18 inches' diameter, which are lately executed by Messrs. Bardin and Son,* and sold by Mr. Bleuler, optician† ; the price of the pair is 7 guineas, set in common stained wood, and according to the better modes of mounting, they cost 10, 12, 16, and 17 guineas, but those of 12, for convenience of height, and other advantages, are generally preferred. With respect to maps, I did not think proper to introduce any into so small a work, because a map of this scale seldom contains any thing but a few indistinct marks, and the names of places ill spelt ; a good Atlas is indispensably necessary ; that which I should recommend, for it's neatness, elegance, and accuracy, is published by Mr. R. Wilkinson‡, who has also edited a good classical and biblical Atlas in numbers, to serve as an appendix to the same, and also two very excellent maps of Europe and Asia upon canvas, 3F. 11I. by 3F. 4I. & 4½F. by 3F. 11½I.§ With respect to the geography of Great Britain, Cary's|| Atlas is certainly superior to any other. It will not be necessary that every pupil should be provided with this apparatus, or even with a complete Atlas ; if there be one or two in the form they will be sufficient, the rest may have a few maps procured of the same geographer, of the same size and quality in every respect. This collection should consist of the two hemispheres, the four quarters, America being divided into two, and besides these, the following will be necessary, viz. England, Scotland, and Ireland, Old and New France, Germany, and the United States of America, to which the East and West Indies may be a useful addition ; these will form a very

* Salisbury-square, Fleet-street, London. † Ludgate-bill, London.

‡ No. 58, Cornhill, London.

§ R. W. is also preparing for publication a new Map of Africa, under the immediate inspection of Major Rennell and Mr. Park.

|| No. 181, Strand, London.

general and not expensive Atlas, and with the occasional assistance of a more complete set, will be found adequate to all the purposes of general information on the subject.

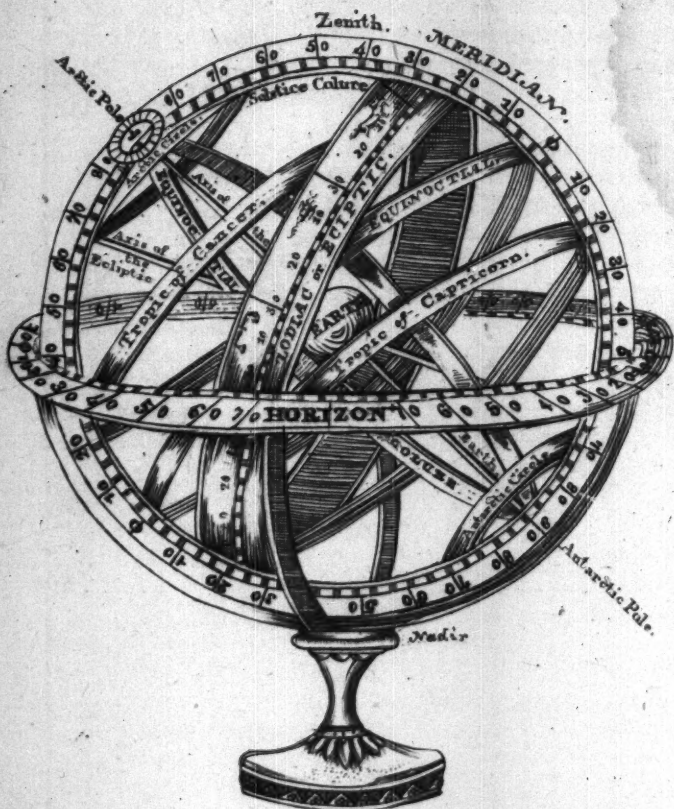
With regard to the little work which now presents itself with all humility before the public, let it be understood that its sole intention and utmost ambition is to be useful to young persons, and those in particular whom I have the satisfaction personally to instruct: to serve the purpose of a syllabus, or text-book, to the teacher, and occasionally to relieve the attention of the pupil by the introduction of some lively description, in prose or verse; were the views with which it was compiled; and as to the classical part of it, let it not be thought that this is expected to serve the purpose of a System of Antient Geography, but only to give the classical scholar a general idea of the former names and situation of countries, which boys are too often accustomed to read, without thinking that the same places exist at present under different titles, and certainly without knowing their relative situation with respect to the other parts of the earth. As an author, I lay no claim either to ingenuity or invention; I have merely been a collector from the most approved books of what appeared to me most serviceable, viz. Payne's Geography, Martyn's Geographical Magazine, Guthrie's Grammar, Brookes' and Malham's Gazetteers, and Morse's America. If there is any thing new, I am rather indebted for it to the contribution of my friends, than to any researches of my own, which are much confined by the constant attendance upon the business of the school. One source of information I cannot but expressly acknowledge, this is, the Rev. G. ASHBY, Rector of Barrow; a name respectable in all the circles of science, and whose literary character is not greater than it deserves, for he possesses a mind replete with this, as well as every other part of human knowledge,

and is as ready to communicate as he is able to inform : to him I am obliged for general correction, and occasional hints in the present work, and in many other instances for able assistance and experienced advice.

For my own part, I have found the subject very interesting, and productive of much delight in the pursuit ; if therefore those, for whom this book is particularly intended as a school exercise, have as much pleasure in receiving the information, as I had in collecting it for them, both parties will be amply rewarded ; one, in having done what appears to him at the present time a duty, and the other in being instructed in the elements of a science, which gives a decided advantage and satisfaction in every occupation of life, as well to the man of business, as to the retired scholar.

Bury St. Edmund's, 1799.

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AN
ARMILLARY SPHERE

RR sculp.

TO THE TEACHER.

IN the use of the manual now before you, permit me to recommend the few following rules, which are founded upon no other experience than that of having taught from it before it became public :

1st. Let the pupils never take a lesson without having their maps before them, and it will be useful also to shew them the correspondent part of the world on the globe, that they may learn to refer their ideas from a plane to a spherical surface.

2dly. When they have well considered the respective boundaries, &c. of a country, they should enumerate the same to the teacher.

3dly. Let them, by all means, recapitulate every lesson the next time of teaching, when the whole subject may be easily thrown into the form of question and answer, in this manner :

What is the equator? why is it so called?

What is the horizon? &c. &c. &c.

What is a continent? an island? a gulf or bay? &c.

What are the boundaries of ———?

What are the divisions, sub-divisions, provinces, circles, departments, audiences, counties, or shires in ———?

What are the chief cities in ———? which is the capital?

What are the principal rivers? canals? mountains? lakes? sea-ports? bays? harbours? capes? animals? fruits? soil? produce? manufactures? &c.

Describe the course of the Rhine; the Thames; &c.

What is the antient name of ———? What is the modern name of ———? What is the date of ———? What is the situation of the island of Hainan; Ceylon; the Cape de Verd Islands; &c. &c. &c.

Give the extent of Asia; Africa; Europe; and America.

4thly. If any thing should occur not mentioned in their maps, it will be to be found in some other atlas, or general system of geography, and particularly those mentioned in the preface.

5thly. Whenever it happens that there is a difference of spelling, as it will perpetually, let them be reconciled by being told that Arabic, African, and Northern names are not always to be expressed by our alphabet, and even if they were, that engravers are the worst students of orthography in the world.

6thly. Let the pupils now and then give a proof of their knowledge of the relative situation of places, by filling up one of the OUTLINE MAPS, published expressly to accompany this work; and if they be laid down according to the latitudes and longitudes, inserted at the end, it will be still more complete.

These few hints I suggest with all deference as a fellow-teacher to my scholastic brethren, in hopes of having the satisfaction of receiving some from them in return. Let them give me credit, that my sole intention has been to relieve the labours of the teacher, and to facilitate the progress of the learner. With sincere wishes therefore for their mutual success,

I am their's, very respectfully,

H. S. J. B.

P. S. With regard to the Outline Maps already mentioned, I have reason to think that they will be found of more use than I at first expected, very few boys are draughtsmen good enough to describe their own outline; but this being given, most of them will be able to form a tolerably complete Map. I should therefore, by all means, recommend a set of these, and with classical pupils, it will be found convenient to have duplicates, sewed up together, in order that they may write down the antient names of countries, rivers, seas, &c. on one, and the modern names of the same on the other. Having experienced the great utility of this mode, I intend to have the set completed immediately, by inserting Spain, Portugal, France, Italy, Hungary, Germany, Turkey in Europe and Asia, and the United States of America; the addition of these will not more than double the expense, and will constitute a complete Outline Atlas.

ERRATA.

Page 59, line 1, for *Rutland Point*, read *Hartland Point*.

Page 71, insert *Haddington* among the Shires, *South of Forth*.

Page 73, line 14, for *East*, read *West*.

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The Author will be obliged to the Teacher to have the preceding geographical mistakes corrected, and any other literal errors that may have escaped the notice of the corrector of the press.



XXV

THE HISTORY OF THE  
CITY OF BOSTON  
FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT  
TO THE PRESENT TIME  
IN TWO VOLUMES  
BY NATHANIEL BENTLEY  
VOLUME THE SECOND  
PUBLISHED BY J. B. LEECH, 15 NASSAU ST.  
NEW YORK

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THE ARMYLARY SPHERE  
is called because it consists of imaginary  
Circles (Arms) which for geographical  
purposes divide the Globe.  
**ELEMENTS**

THE TWO PRINCIPAL CIRCLES ON THE GLOBE  
are THE EQUATOR AND THE ECLIPHTIC.  
**GEOGRAPHY.**

**G**EOGRAPHY is that Science which  
teaches the Use and Description of the terres-  
trial Globe.

**THE TERRESTRIAL GLOBE**

is an artificial representation of the Earth,  
having the whole surface of the Land and Sea  
delineated upon it in their natural form, or-  
der, and situation.

## THE ARMILLARY SPHERE

Is so called because it consists of imaginary Circles, (*Armilla*) which, for geographical purposes, are supposed to encompass the Globe.

The two principal great Circles on the Globe are, THE EQUATOR and THE ECLIPTIC.

1. The EQUATOR is so called because it divides the Earth into two equal parts, called HEMISPHERES.—This Circle is also called, by Astronomers, the EQUINOCTIAL, and among sailors, the LINE, and when they sail over it they are said *to cross the line*.

2. The ECLIPTIC is so named because it is the path of the Sun, or the Sun's annual way, and it is inclined to the Equator at an angle of  $23^{\circ}\frac{1}{2}$ .

3. The intersections of the Ecliptic and Equator are called the EQUINOCTIAL POINTS.

4. The AXIS of the EQUATOR is a line supposed to pass perpendicularly through the

centre of it.—The extremities of this Line are called the **POLES** of the Equator, because they are the imaginary hinges on which the Earth turns round once in every twenty-four hours.

5. There are two **SECONDARIES**, or Circles perpendicular both to the Equator and Ecliptic; one of which is called the **SOLSTITIAL COLURE**, the other the **EQUINOCTIAL COLURE**.

6. The **TROPICS** are two Circles parallel to the Equator at the highest and lowest points of the Ecliptic.

7. The Northern Tropic, or, as it is called, the **TROPIC of CANCER**, shews the Sun's greatest declination towards the North.

8. The Southern Tropic, or **TROPIC of CAPRICORN**, shews the Sun's greatest declination towards the South.

9. The **POLAR CIRCLES** are two smaller Circles parallel to the Equator, exactly at the



same distance from the Poles as the Tropics are from the Equator.

10. The HORIZON, in a common sense, is that Circle which bounds our view—as, for instance, when we stand upon a plain, at an equal distance all around us the Sky and the Earth seem to meet.—But the Horizon, in a geographical sense, or as it is called,

11. The RATIONAL OR REAL HORIZON, is a Circle which divides the Heavens and the Earth into two equal parts, and is perpendicular to a plumb-line hanging down freely, and at rest, at any given place on the surface of the Earth.—This is represented in the artificial Globe by a broad wooden circle, on which are drawn the twelve Signs of the Zodiac.

12. The Poles of the Horizon are called the ZENITH and the NADIR; or as the Planes of these two Horizons are always parallel to each other, and therefore have the same Poles.—The Zenith is that point of the Heavens which

is directly over our heads, and the Nadir is that point which is directly under our feet, opposite to the Zenith.

13. Secondaries to the Horizon are called VERTICAL CIRCLES, HOUR CIRCLES, or MERIDIANS, because when the Sun is upon any of these, it is Mid-day at all places in that Hemisphere, and under that Meridian; of these there are Twelve drawn upon the Globe, which by intersecting each other at their Poles, divide the Equator and all its Parallels into Twenty-four equal parts, each containing  $15^{\circ}$ —or 15 of those equal parts of which there are in every Circle 360.

14. The UNIVERSAL MERIDIAN is that thick brass hoop which surrounds the Globe from North to South.

15. The MERIDIAN of any particular place is that Vertical which is perpendicular to both Equator and Horizon, and therefore it must pass thro' the Poles of the Equator and the Zenith.

16. The **PRIME VERTICAL** is that Secondary to the **Horizon**, which is perpendicular to the **Meridian**.

17. The four **Cardinal Points**, or the four **Quartering Points** of the **Horizon**, are **NORTH**, **SOUTH**, **EAST**, and **WEST**, and are respectively the intersections of the **Meridian** and **Prime Vertical** with the **Horizon**.

N. B. In a Map, the top is always **North**, the bottom the **South**, the **East** to the right hand, the **West** to the left.



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## PHYSICAL DIVISIONS

OF THE

# EARTH.

---

THE surface of the Earth is divided into  
LAND and WATER.

---

## THE LAND

is subdivided into CONTINENTS, ISLANDS,  
PENINSULAS, ISTHMUSES, and PROMON-  
TORIES.

1. A CONTINENT is a large tract of land containing many kingdoms and countries not separated from each other by the Ocean.

2. An ISLAND is a part of the Land separated from the Continent, and entirely surrounded by the Sea.





3. A PENINSULA <sup>\*</sup> is *almost an Island*, being a part of the Land not quite surrounded by the Sea, but having a small neck of Land joined to the Continent, called

4. An ISTHMUS—that narrow neck of Land which joins a Peninsula to the Main Land.

5. A PROMONTORY or CAPE is a high Land stretching out into the Sea.

## THE WATER

is subdivided into OCEANS, SEAS, GULFS or BAYS, STRAITS, CHANNELS, RIVERS, and LAKES.

1. An OCEAN is a large extent of Water not at all separated by Land.

2. A SEA is a smaller extent of Water almost surrounded by Land, but generally communicating with an Ocean.

<sup>4</sup> \* Chersonesus.

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3. A GULF or BAY is a part of an Ocean or Sea running up into the Land.

4. A STRAIT is that narrow passage or part of the Sea which joins one Sea to another.

5. A CHANNEL is that part of the Sea which runs between the shores of an Island and a Continent.

6. A RIVER is any Stream or Current of fresh water rising in some elevated spot, and running down towards the Sea, or emptying itself into some Lake.

7. A LAKE is a large collection of Waters surrounded with Land, and if no stream flows in or out, it is called a Pool.

N. B. The place where a River rises is called the Head or Spring; and that where it empties itself, the Mouth, where the water is often salt by mixing with that of the Sea. Geographers suppose a Man lying upon his back in the course of a River with his head in the Spring and his feet towards the Mouth, and then they talk accordingly of the right hand and left hand Bank.

the right hand

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the left hand

## GENERAL DIVISIONS of the EARTH.

The **LAND**—part of our Globe, is geographically divided into two great Hemispheres, the Eastern and the Western. The Eastern contains **EUROPE, ASIA, and AFRICA**; the Western contains **NORTH & SOUTH AMERICA**.

The **WATER**—part consists of three great Oceans, the **ATLANTIC, the PACIFIC, and the EASTERN**, besides many Seas, Bays, &c.



# ASIA.

**A**SIA is bounded on the North by the Frozen Sea; on the East by the Great South Sea or Pacific; on the South by the Eastern Ocean; and on the West by the Red Sea, which divides it from Africa, and by the Mediterranean, the Archipelago, the Black Sea\* and the River Don †, which separate it from Europe.—Asia may be divided into two parts.

1. Northern division—containing Siberia and the Tartaries.

2. Southern division—comprehending China, India, the Asiatic Isles, Persia, Arabia, and Turkey in Asia.

\* Pontus Euxinus. † Tanais.



## Northern Division.

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### SIBERIA ; or RUSSIAN TARTARY.

Boundaries—N. Frozen Ocean ; E. Kamtschatka ; S. the Amur or Sagaleen River ; W. a chain of Mountains stretching from the source of the Don to the Frozen Sea ; so that Siberia extends from one end of Asia to the other.

Capital—Tobolsk.

Principal Rivers—the Oby to the West, and the Lena to the East.

These are wonderful Rivers both for length of course and rapidity of stream ; they take their rise in Tartary, which is supposed to be the highest ground on the surface of the Globe, except that under the Equator ; and they fall into the Frozen Ocean ; but we know very little of the Northern coast of this country, for Captain Cook himself, who sailed up the Straits of Bhering be-

tween Kamtschatka and North America, to above 72 degrees, was there stopt by ice, and it is probable that this farthest point of land, called Tschutskoi-Nofs, was never yet doubled by any navigator.

Produce—Siberia has Copper and Iron-mines ; also Jasper, Lapis-lazuli, and Loadstone are found there.

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## TARTARY.

There are several countries of this name ; we shall take them in their order as they lie from East to West.

1. Chinese Tartary, including the Peninsula of Corea.

Boundaries—N. Sagaleen River ; E. Eastern Ocean ; S. China ; W. Great Tartary.

Capital—Mugden.

The inhabitants of this country are called Manchooks, Mongols, or Kalkas, according to the provinces they live in.

To this territory belongs the Peninsula of Corea, which is also tributary to China.

2. Great Tartary, or as it is sometimes called, Independent Tartary, comprehends the following countries : The country of the Kalmuc Tartars ; Usbec Tartary ; Astracan Tartary ; and Circassian Tartary ; so that exclusive of Thibet Major and Minor, these vast countries include all the middle part of Asia.

Principal Rivers—The Amur, or Sagaleen River, in Siberia ; the Argun, in Chinese Tartary ; and the Oxus, in Usbec Tartary.

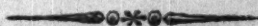
Produce—The principal grain produced in these countries is Oats ; the most numerous animals, Rein Deer and Dogs ; as to the natives, their manner of living may be learned from the following abstract of their character :

The Siberian, wrapped in furs, pursues the beasts of the forests through inhospitable wastes, and over barren mountains ; or traverses in his sledge immeasurable tracts of snow ; while the hardy Tartar, inured to arms, changes his habitation every day, and though in perpetual warfare, appears to enjoy the blessings of a savage freedom, even amidst the rudest and most uncultivated scenes of nature.





## Southern Division.



### CHINA.

Boundaries—N. the great Wall of China\*; E. a part of the Pacific, called the Yellow Sea; S. Eastern Ocean; W. Great Thibet.

Chief Cities—Pekin, Nankin, and Canton.

Principal Rivers—The Whang-ho or Yellow River, and the Kiam or Blue River; but as these Rivers are not altogether sufficient for the purposes of commerce and communication, the Chinese have formed Canals, or

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\* This celebrated Wall, or rather line of fortification, was completed 300 years before Christ, as a barrier against the Tartars; it is 1500 miles long, 25 feet high, and 25 broad, with towers 40 feet square, and a guard at the distance of every hundred yards.—Dr. Johnson said of this wonderful structure, that a man might boast if even his grandfather had seen the great wall of China.—For a more particular description of it, see Sir George Staunton's account of the late Embassy to China. Vol. II. p. 179.

artificial Rivers, in many parts of their country\*.

The chief articles of exportation from China are, Silks ; China ; and Laquered-ware, as Cabinets, Tea-chests, &c. ; and of Tea, 20,000,000 lbs. are annually exported to England only.

## INDIA,

or, as it is commonly called, the East Indies, is divided into two parts by the River Ganges ; that part to the East of the Ganges contains the countries of Cochin-China, (i. e. West China) Siam, Tonquin, Pega, Ava, and the Peninsula of Malacca.

Rivers—The Domea, Mecon, Menan, Ava, and the Burrampooter ; which last

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\* Particularly one called the Imperial Canal, which extends 500 miles between Pekin and Canton, not as Canals in this country do, in a direct line, but winding in its course, and flowing through vallies and over mountains, and even across rivers and lakes. Vid. Embassy to China, Vol. II. p. 381.

uniting with the Ganges, they flow together into the Sea.—India, on the western side of the Ganges, contains the empire of the Great Mogul, which is generally called in this country, Hindostan.

Boundaries—N. Tartary ; E. Bay of Bengal\* ; S. Indian Ocean ; W. Persia.

Capital—Delhi.

Rivers—The Ganges ; and the Indus, from which the whole country takes it's name.

Fruits—Pine-apples, Pomegranates, Bananas or Plantains, Tamarinds, Mangoes, Cocoa-nuts, and Betel.

Animals—Elephants and Tigers.

Vegetables—Cotton, Indigo, Saffron, and Rice.

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\* Sinus Gangeticus.

The South East Coast of India, in the Bay of Bengal, is usually called the Coast of COROMANDEL, and the South-West Coast the MALABAR Coast; the whole lower part of the Peninsula is called the CARNATIC, and the extreme point of land, CAPE COMORIN. India is divided into many Provinces, but of all these the Province of BENGAL is the most interesting to the English reader, being the store-house of all the East Indies. The principal English settlement in Bengal is at CALCUTTA, on a branch of the river Ganges, and is the present residence of the Governor-General. In the Carnatic are PONDICHERRY and FORT ST. DAVID'S, belonging to the English, and also FORT ST. GEORGE, better known by the name of MADRAS, which formerly was the capital of the English Company's dominions in the East Indies. It is distant from London 4800 miles Eastward. On the Malabar Coast is GOA, belonging to the Portuguese, the first settlement ever made by Europeans in India.

Besides these long established settlements in the Carnatic, great additions have been recently made to the British possessions in India, by the last war with Tippoo Saib, Prince of the MYSORE Country. This war began in June 1790, and after three campaigns, was brought to a glorious conclusion, under the able conduct of Lord Cornwallis. A treaty of Peace was accordingly signed at SERINGAPATAM, the capital of the Mysore country, by which Tippoo was obliged to surrender half his dominions to the British and their Allies.



## ASIATIC ISLES,

which together form what is called the **EMPIRE OF JAPAN.**

1. The **KURILE ISLES** lie off the Southern Promontory of **Kamtschatka**, about 20 in number.

2. **JESO ISLANDS**, near the Coast of Chinese Tartary.

3. **JAPAN.** An extensive Island, abounding with most of the necessaries of life. It produces also a remarkable tree, called the **Varnish-Tree**, the juice of which is used in *japanning*.

4. **FORMOSA**, off the Eastern Coast of China.

5. **HAINAN**, in the Gulf of Tonquin.

6. The **LADRONES**, or **MARIAN ISLANDS**, in number 24, the principal one of which is **TINIAN\***.

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\* Lord Anson landed on this, and is said to have found great refreshment for himself and his crew †; but those who have landed on the Island since, have not found any quantity either of vegetables or animals answerable to their expectation.

† Anson's Voyages, p. 409.

7. The PHILIPPINES, in number 1100, were so named in honour of Philip II, King of Spain; the two principal Islands are MANILLA and MINDANAO, which abound in Parrots and other tropical birds.

8. The MOLUCCAS, or SPICE-ISLANDS, in number 16, where Spices of all sorts grow in great abundance; but each Island is more particularly famous for one sort of spice than for the rest\*; as AMBOYNA for cloves, BANDA for nutmegs, between the outer rind of which and the shell, is a fine fibrous skin, which is the spice we call *Mace*. The smell of these spice-trees, when in blossom, is exquisitely fragrant and refreshing.

9. CELEBES, or MACASSAR. This Island lying directly under the Line, and being subject to very heavy rains, the air is always hot and moist; poisonous herbs grow here in great abundance.

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\* Not naturally so, but by the unjust measures of the Dutch, who, in order to monopolize the trade, rooted up every other sort, leaving but one kind of spice in each island.

10. The SUNDA ISLANDS, in number six ; the three principal ones are :—BORNEO, the native place of the Ourang Outang, or Wild Man of the Woods ; the soil is famous for the production of Camphire : 2. SUMATRA, at which there happened so terrible an Earthquake, in the year 1797, that more than 500 persons were destroyed, and a ship was thrown three miles a-shore by the violence of the sea. The pepper-plant grows here in great abundance ; and the English have some factories here, the principal one of which is Bencoolen : 3. Java, a beautiful Island, the chief town of which is BATAVIA, the capital of the Dutch East India Company's factories, and the residence of their Chief Governor.

11. The ANDAMAN and NICOBAR ISLANDS lie in the Bay of Bengal, and are valuable for the fresh provisions and tropical fruits with which vessels are supplied on their voyage.

12. CEYLON lies off the Coromandel Coast, an island covered with fragrant woods and

groves, well watered, and producing the most delicious fruits\*; but the largest produce of the island is, *Cinnamon*.

Chief Town—CANDY.

Principal Harbour—TRINCOMALE.

13. The MALDIVES and LACCADIVES; two clusters of small islands, lying off Cape Comorin.

4. BOMBAY, on the Malabar coast, belonging to the English East India Company†.

15. ORMUS, at the entrance of the Persian Gulf.

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\* I am assured by a gentleman who has been four times to the East Indies, that the fragrance of the Spices, on the Island of Ceylon, may be smelled nine miles off, in a still evening, when a moderate land-breeze prevails.

† The English gained Bombay by King Charles's marriage with Catharine of Portugal, part of whose dower it formed; it was once very unhealthy, owing to inundations which stagnated, but by draining Canals it is now become more wholesome.



## PERSIA.

Boundaries.—N. Usbec Tartary, Circassian and the Caspian Sea ; E. Mogul's Empire ; S. Indian Ocean, and Gulf of Persia ; W. Arabia and Asiatic Turkey.

Capital—Ispahan.

Rivers—The Kur\* and the Arax†, which fall into the Caspian Sea.

Mountains—A large pile called the MOUNTAINS OF DAGHISTAN, the highest of which are Caucasus and Ararat, on the latter of which the Ark is generally supposed to have rested after the Deluge.

Produce—A fruit called Dates frequently mentioned in the Arabian Nights Entertainments, and Poppies, from which Opium is extracted in large quantities.

\* Cyrus. † Araxes.

## ARABIA

lies wholly between the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea, and is divided into

Arabia Deserta, or the Desert,

Arabia Petræa, or the Rocky,

Arabia Felix, or the Happy.

Chief Cities—Mecca and Medina.

Mountains—Sinai and Horeb, in Arabia Petræa, East of the Red Sea, where Moses was keeping the flocks of Jethro, his father-in-law, when he saw the burning bush.

Almost every step we now set is holy ground, and brings to our minds a variety of transactions recorded in sacred writ—but particularly the divine legation of Moses, and the forty years' wanderings of the Children of Israel.

This Country retains at this day very few traces of it's antient magnificence. However, the Ruins of PALMYRA still remain, and recal to our memories the cha-

acter of the truly noble and sublime Longinus, and that of the brave but perfidious Queen Zenobia: the Koran, and it's author, Mahomet, are universally revered in Arabia, it being the original seat of those doctrines.—It is said that more than 4000 persons, collected from those parts of Asia and Africa, where the Mahometan religion prevails, annually perform a pilgrimage to Mecca, the city of the Prophet.

## TURKEY IN ASIA.

Boundaries—N. the Black Sea and Circassia; E. Persia; S. Arabia, and that part of the Mediterranean, called the Levant Sea; W. the Archipelago and Hellespont, which separate it from Europe.

### Subdivisions of Turkey.

#### *Eastern Provinces.*

#### *Chief Towns.*

1. Eyraca Arabic, or Chaldea ... Bassora & Bagdat.
2. Diarbec or Mesopotamia..... Diarbekar & Mousoul.
3. Curdistan or Assyria ..... Nineveh & Betlis.
4. Turcomania or Armenia Major. Van & Erzerum.
5. Georgia, including Migrelia  
and Imaretta, the ancient  
Colchis, } Teflis & Cutais.

**Rivers**—The Tigris and Euphrates, which, flowing from different sources, enclose the whole of Diarbec; then, uniting, flow into the Gulf of Persia or Bassora. In the spot where they unite stood the once famous city **BABYLON**.

**Mountains**—Taurus and Antitaurus.

*Western Provinces.*

*Chief Towns.*

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|--------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Syria with Palestine.....   | { Aleppo, Antioch, Damascus, Tyre, Sidon or Sayd, Balbec, Tripoli, Scanderoon or Alexandretta & Jerusalem. |
| 2. Aladulia .....              | Ajazzo.                                                                                                    |
| 3. Amasia.....                 | Trebisond.                                                                                                 |
| 4. Caramania .....             | Satalia and Terasso.                                                                                       |
| 5. Natolia or Asia Minor ..... | { Burfa or Prusa, Smyrna, & Ephesus.                                                                       |

**Rivers of Asia Minor**—The Madre\*, the Zagari†, and the Scamander.

\* Mæander. † Sangarius.



### Rivers of Syria and Palestine :—

1. The Orontes, which flows near Antioch into the Mediterranean.
2. The river Jordan, which, after forming the Sea of Galilee, or the Lake of Tiberias, is discharged into the Dead Sea.
3. Abana and Pharphar, rivers of Damascus, which the proud Syrian preferred to the waters of Israel, because the former run into the Sea, and the latter are only inland streams.

**Mountains**—Olympus and Ida, famous in classic history ; and Lebanon and Hermon, in sacred history.

**Produce**—Turkey is productive of the most delicious fruits, and particularly of drugs, gums, medicinal herbs, and odoriferous flowers.

**Animals**—Camels, Dromedaries, Camels, Eagles, Vultures, Storks, and Cranes.

## PALESTINE.

because it was the Birth-place of our Saviour, and the chief scene of his ministry, is also called THE HOLY LAND; a country still abounding with rich pastures and fertile corn-fields, producing wine and oil, and as the Scriptures figuratively represent it, *flowing with milk and honey.*

The present capital, JERUSALEM, is built near the ruins of the Old Jerusalem, or it may be said to stand on the same ground as formerly; only it has been extended towards Mount Calvary, and the opposite extremity is deserted.

MOUNT CALVARY, on which our Saviour was crucified, was, at the time of that event, a desert spot, at a small distance out of the city; but it is now entirely enclosed by a church, founded by the Empress Helena, the mother of Constantine the Great.

ON MOUNT MORIAH, on which Solomon's Temple stood (which was destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar, and rebuilt by Zerubbabel, and again completely demolished by Titus) the Turks have built a Mosque, which is held in such high veneration, that none but Mahometans are allowed to approach it.

The HILL of SION, so often mentioned in Holy Scripture, was the situation of the Palace of David.

## ASIA MINOR

(the name given to the Western part of Turkey, in the middle ages, and which is now called NATOLIA, or ANATOLIA, from it's Eastern situation with respect to Greece, and also the LEVANT, on the same account) is a large peninsula between the Euxine & Mediterranean seas, and contains the provinces anciently known by the names of CILICIA, LYCAONIA, CAPPADOCIA, PONTUS, GALATIA, BITHYNIA, MYSIA, PHRYGIA, DORIS, ÆOLIS, LYDIA, IONIA, CARIA, LYCIA, PAMPHYLIA, and PISIDIA, through many of which countries St. Paul travelled, converting the inhabitants to the Christian religion.—Here were also the seven churches of Asia; to which the Epistles were written in the 2d and 3d chapters of Revelation—their names were EPHEBUS, SMYRNA, PERGAMOS, THYATIRA, SARDIS, PHILADELPHIA, and LAODICEA. Many of them are

now called by different names ; but SMYRNA is still one of the chief cities in the country.

We cannot leave this part of Asia without noticing a few places of classic celebrity.

—The first of which is

TROY, which, though rendered immortal in Homer's verse, has not, at present, the least vestige to mark the place where it stood.

—It's situation is known only by it's being opposite to the *Island of Tenedos*.

2. Between the Mæander and the Cayster stood the noble city of EPHEBUS, famous for the Temple of Diana, one of the seven wonders of the world ; it was built at the joint expence of the Grecian States in Asia, and was the birth-place of Hereclitus, the weeping Philosopher ; of Hipponax, the Poet ; and of Apelles, the Painter.

3. GORDIUM, in Phrygia. The place where Gordius, King of Phrygia, is said to have tied *the Gordian knot*, in the Temple of



Apollo ; respecting which it was foretold, that the person who untied it should be the Conqueror of the World.—Alexander cut it to pieces with his sword.

4. Issus, now called Ajazzo, remarkable for the victory of Alexander over Darius.

5. ABYDUS, now called AVIDO, a fortress opposite to SESTOS, at the mouth of the Hellespont ; famous, in poetry, for the loves of Hero and Leander ; and in the page of history, for the brave resistance made by the inhabitants against Philip of Macedon.

With these few striking facts and most noted places of ancient history, we close our account of Asia :—A country remarkable for the serenity of it's air ; the fertility of it's soil ; the deliciousness of it's fruits ; the fragrant and balsamic qualities of it's plants, spices, and gums ; the quantity, variety, and beauty of it's gems ; the richness of it's metals ; and the fineness of it's silks and cottons.

It was in Asia, according to the sacred records, that the all-wise Creator placed our first parents in the garden of Eden.—Asia became the nursery of the world after the Deluge, whence the descendants of Noah dispersed by various colonies and emigrations into all the other parts of the world.—It was in Asia that God placed his once favourite people, the Hebrews, whom he instructed by the Prophets, and even honoured with the divine presence itself, and to whom he committed the oracles of truth.—It was here that the great work of our redemption was accomplished by God the Son.—Here the first Churches were founded, and the Christian Faith was miraculously supported, 'till it was carried into all the known nations of the Earth by his disciples and followers.—Lastly,—It was in Asia that the first Empires were founded, while all the other parts of the Globe were fit habitations only for wild beasts and savages.—On all these accounts this quarter claims a priority over the rest, and has accordingly a title to the first place in a geographical arrangement.

**Extent.**—Asia is 4740 miles in length, from the Dardanelles on the West, to the Eastern shore of Tartary; and 4380 miles in breadth, from the most Southern point of Malacca, to the most Northern Cape of Nova Zembla.



# AFRICA.

**A**FRICA is bounded on the North by the Mediterranean ; on the East by the Eastern Ocean and the Red Sea ; on the South by the great South Sea ; and on the West by the Atlantic.

Making our entrance into this vast territory from Asia, by a narrow pass between the Red Sea and the Mediterranean, called the Isthmus of SUEZ, the first country we shall pass through is—



## EGYPT.

Boundaries—N. Mediterranean; E. Red Sea; S. Nubia; W. the Desarts of Barca, and the unexplored parts of Africa.

*Subdivisions.**Chief Towns.*

Lower Egypt .....

Grand Cairo.

Bulac.

Alexandria.

Rosetta.

Damietta.

Upper Egypt ...

The Ruins of Tentyra, Thebes, and Ombos, and a few modern Villages.

Principal River—The Nile, which, taking its rise in Abyssinia, runs from South to North through the middle of Egypt, and, diffusing plenty all over the country, at last empties itself into the Mediterranean, by several small outlets, called the *Mouths of the Nile*, and that part of Egypt which these enclose is called the *Delta*, from its resemblance to the fourth letter of the Greek alphabet, *A*.—Each side of the triangle is 100 miles long.

The present capital is GRAND CAIRO, situated 15 miles South of the Apex of the Delta.

Near the site of the antient Memphis stand those stupendous Monuments of antiquity, *the Pyramids*, which were formerly reckoned among the seven wonders of the world.

BULAC is two miles distant from Cairo, and serves as the Port to the capital.

ALEXANDRIA, situated on the Western branch of the Nile, was built by Alexander the Great, on his return from consulting the oracle of Jupiter Ammon 300 years before Christ.

DAMPETTA, the ancient Pelusium, is on the coast of the Mediterranean Sea.

Egypt is frequently mentioned in Scripture as being *the house of bondage* to the Israelites, from which they were miraculously delivered under the conduct of Moses.

Fruits and Vegetables—Figs, Melons, Apricots, and Rice; and a rush called *Papyrus*, which grows on the banks of the Nile. Of this *Paper* was first made, and it still takes it's name from it.

Animals—Crocodiles, Storks, & Ostriches; the f.athers of which are so highly valued by European ladies. The Ibis, a kind of small Crane; and the Ichneumon, or Rat of the Nile.—Many of these were once held in great veneration by the Egyptians.

Sailing up the Nile, the next country we arrive at is NUBIA; the chief towns of which are SENNAR and DANGALA; next to these lies ABYSSINIA, in which have been discovered the sources of the Nile; it's capital is GONDAR.—The Southern interior of Africa, which still retains the antient name of ÆTHIOPIA, not being much explored, as young travellers we may be allowed to decline so arduous an enterprize; let us therefore make towards the extreme point of land nearest to Asia, called CAPE GUARDAFUI, and pro-

ceeding hence along the Eastern Coast, called the Coast of ANIAN, or AJAN, and passing the Line, we shall come to the countries of MONO-EMUGI, ZANGUEBAR, MONOMOTAPA, and SOFALA—it now remains that we visit the most Southern part of the Continent, CAFRARIA, and the land of the Hottentots, which is bounded on the East, South, and West by the Ocean, and extends from the Tropic of Capricorn to the end of Africa.

The people who inhabit it are called *Caffrees* and *Hottentots*, a rude, but inoffensive, people, who live much in the same manner as the ancient Gauls, (mentioned in Cæsar's Commentaries) residing in different hordes, or tribes, on the banks of rivers, or on the borders of forests :

The southernmost point of this country is called the CAPE of GOOD HOPE, now in possession of the English, and highly valuable on account of our trade to the East Indies.—The principal settlement, CAPE TOWN, is situated at a considerable distance from the



extreme point of land, on the declivity of two hills, or rather mountains, called the **TABLE** and **LION HILLS**.

**Cape Animals**—The Giraffe, or Camelpardus, said to be the tallest animal existing, being not less than 16 feet high in front\*.—The Hippopotamus, or River Horse; the Zebra, or Striped Ass; the Buffaloe, or Wild Ox; the Rhinoceros; and a prodigious quantity of Monkeys.

Leaving the Cape, and proceeding to the North, we pass through four large kingdoms, which are sometimes included under the general name of CONGO. Their names are—BENGUELA, ANGOLA, LOANGO, and CONGO, all which countries abound with gold and silver.—Contiguous to these is the kingdom of BENIN, where the Dutch have some considerable settlements.—The next country which presents itself is GUINEA, bounded on the North by Negroland; on the East, by the unexplored parts of Africa; and on the South

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\* *Vaillant's Travels into Africa*, Vol. II. p. 398.

and West, by the Atlantic.—The whole of this coast is much frequented by Europeans, and is divided by them into the SLAVE, the GOLD, the IVORY, and the GRAIN COAST.

The SLAVE COAST is so called on account of the purchase of *Slaves* to cultivate the West India plantations—a commerce which, we trust, the British Parliament will one day cause to be abolished.

The GOLD COAST is so named from the abundance of *Gold-dust* mixed with the sand.

The IVORY COAST, from the quantity of *Elephant's Teeth* found there.

The GRAIN COAST is remarkable for the production of *Pepper, Pimento, Bananas, Dates, and Palm-trees.*

The next country to this is NIGRITIA, or NEGROLAND, in which there are many European settlements, particularly on the river Sierra Leona.

Capital—Tombut, or Tombuctoo.

Rivers—The Sierra Leona; the Gambia; the Senegal; and the Niger.

The accounts of these two last mentioned rivers are very various; some supposing that the Senegal is but a branch of the Niger; and others, that they are two distinct rivers. It appears, from the latest authorities, that the Senegal has been traced 2400 miles from the sea, and has been found to flow in a course generally from East to West, which is the same with that of the Niger, according to Herodotus.

Leaving Negroland, and having passed thro' the sandy deserts of ZAARA, which, with BILEDULGERID, composes great part of the Northern Interior of Africa, we are now arrived at the

## STATES OF BARBARY\*,

under which name are included many distinct kingdoms and countries.

Barbary begins at MOUNT ATLAS, and stretching North Eastward, then bends due East, as far as the boundaries of Egypt, and forms the South Coast of the Straits of Gibraltar†, and of the Mediterranean.—It contains the following states and kingdoms:—MOROCCO and FEZ, ALGIERS, TUNIS, TRIPOLI, and BARCA.

MOROCCO and FEZ compose one empire, and are governed by a Sovereign, called the *Emperor of Morocco*.

The inhabitants are called *Moors*; and a very considerable article of commerce to them is the Leather, which we term *Morocco Leather*.

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\* Mauritania, Numidia, Africa proper, and Lybia.

† Fretum Gaditanum.



ALGIERS is a maritime state, governed by a Magistrate, called *the Dey*. The inhabitants (the Algerines) are much addicted to piracy.

TUNIS\* is subject to a Magistrate, called the *Bey*.—The Tuniseens are the most civilized of all the States of Barbary.

The kingdom of TRIPOLI, with the desert of BARCA, composes the rest of Barbary.

Animals of Barbary—Lions, Panthers, Jackalls, Wild Boars, Tygers, and Porcupines.

Fruits—Lemons, Citrons, Almonds, and Olives, the bloffoms of which communicate a perpetual fragrance to the air.

Principal Mountains of Africa—The MOUNTAINS of the MOON, called by the Spaniards

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\* On a small peninsula hereabouts stood CARTHAGE, the ancient capital of Africa proper, and a little to the west of this, the ruins of UTICA are said to be still remaining.

*Montes Claros*, between Abyffinia and Monomotapa. The MOUNTAINS of the LIONS, which separate Nigritia from Guinea, and extend as far as Æthiopia.

ATLAS, a long ridge of mountains in Barbary, extending almost from Egypt to the Western Ocean, which is from them called the *Atlantic*.

Having thus completed the tour of this extensive Peninsula, let us take one more general view of it before we visit the islands which belong to this division of the Earth.—With respect to shape and extent, Africa has been compared to the section of a pyramid, standing with it's base upwards; it's breadth from Cape Verd to Cape Guardafui is 3500 miles, and the height from Cape Bona to the Cape of Good Hope 4600. The Equator divides this extensive territory almost in the middle, so that the greatest part of it lying within the Tropics, and the rays of the Sun acting perpendicularly upon it's vast sandy deserts, the heat in many parts is insupportable, either to animal or vegetable life. The

Coasts, however, are fertile enough, and generally well inhabited ; but they are far from being so populous as either Asia or Europe. —The arts once flourished in Africa with considerable vigour, and though these are now entirely fled, Egypt must always be famous as the source of ancient learning ; and if her present inhabitants are distinguished for their ignorance, in other respects, yet they have sense enough to preserve those remains, as entire as they can, which attest it's high antiquity. Carthage too will ever be memorable as the formidable rival of Rome in arts and arms ; and though her numerous and enterprising merchants have now degenerated into a few barbarous and plundering pirates, yet she is not more humbled than her rival, which having been long oppressed and weakened by a tyrannous superstition, is in it's turn become a prey to the avarice and ambition of a stronger power.—With respect to the Geography of Africa, though the moderns are much better acquainted with it than the ancients were, yet even our knowledge is confined to those countries which lie along the coast,

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or are immediately connected with our commercial interests. Much expectation, however, is now formed, that by the settlement made at Sierra Leona\*, where the colonists are on the happiest terms of friendship with the natives, and by the efforts of the association† formed in order to explore the interior of Africa, the comforts of civilization may again be introduced into these uncultivated regions, and some important additions made to the science of Geography.—With an earnest hope for the success of these benevolent and useful purposes, we leave the Continent of Africa, and once more put to sea to visit the

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\* An English Settlement was formed at Sierra Leona in the year 1791, which is successful beyond even the expectation of its founders.—Mr. Clarkson, the present Governor, is much respected both by the colonists and the natives.

† This Association was formed on the 7th of June, 1788, and two Geographical Missionaries were appointed by the Committee to explore the interior of Africa. Mr. Ledyard, one of these enterprising gentlemen, died, to the great regret of the Society, at the beginning of his undertaking. Mr. Lucas, the other Missionary, has prosecuted his researches as much as it is possible, considering the difficulties of travelling over sandy deserts, and among a people savage in their nature, forbidding in their manners, unintelligible in their language, and shy of all intercourse with foreign nations. Mr. L. has, however, in spite of all these obstacles, transmitted an account of three very extensive kingdoms in the interior, viz. FEZZAN, BORNOU, and CASHNA, and the Society has accordingly published it under the title of *The Proceedings of the African Association*.



## AFRICAN ISLANDS,

some of which lie in the Indian Sea, and some in the Atlantic Ocean—therefore sailing down the STRAITS of BABELMANDEL, where we again catch

“Sabeian odours from the spicy shore

“Of Araby the blest”—

the first island we discover is ZOCOTRA, or SOCOTORA, just off Cape Guadafui.

2d, The four COMORA ISLANDS, of which the beautiful ISLAND of JOANNA is the chief. Europeans seldom visit any other of these islands.

3d, Madagascar, the largest of the African islands, which produces Corn and Grapes in abundance. Several sorts of wild honey are found here; and most of the animals common to Africa.

4th, Avoiding the coast on account of the dangerous navigation of the MOSAMBIQUE CHANNEL, between Madagascar and the coast of Zanguebar, we put out to sea, and endeavour to make the ISLAND of FRANCE, formerly called the MAURITIUS, in honour of *Prince Maurice*, the Stadtholder, at the time it was discovered. It abounds with a black wood called *Ebony*.

5th, The ISLE of BOURBON \*, the shores of which abound with Ambergris, Coral, and curious Sea-shells.

Now then, leaving the Eastern world, and the Indies, we are about to double the Cape of Good Hope, which opens to our view *the Great Atlantic*, or as we Europeans call it, by way of distinction, *the Ocean*—therefore, going on board any of our East Indiamen, that happens to be at the Cape, we may sail from hence directly to England, touching in our way at the following Islands:

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\* The Isle of Bourbon, and the Mauritius, are the only two Islands the French are in possession of in the passage to the East Indies.

6th, ST. HELENA, the first island on this side the Cape, and an excellent watering place and rendezvous for our homeward-bound East India ships.

7th, ASCENSION ISLAND; so named because it was discovered on Ascension-day. It abounds with Turtle\*, which prove a great refreshment to the sailors, after the long use of salt meat.

8th, St. MATHEW.

9th, St. THOMAS, with three small Islands in the Gulf of Guinea.

10th, GOREE, a small Island off Cape Verd.

11th, The Cape de Verd Island, so named from the promontory of the African Coast of

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\* These wonderful animals are known to pass under water from the West India Islands to this unfrequented spot, across the wide Atlantic, in order to deposit their eggs in safety.—The sailors catch a number of them by turning them on their backs the evening before they embark; but I trust that the imputation, which they undergo, of leaving many behind them in this state, is without foundation.

the same name, which always appears verdant ; they are twenty in number. The most considerable of them are—St. JAGO, BRAVO, BONAVISTA, MAYO, St. NICHOLAS, St. VINCENT, and St. ANTONY, names which their Portuguese discoverers gave them, in honour of their Saints.

12th, The CANARIES\*, antiently called the *Fortunate Islands*, are seven in number.—Their names are PALMA, FERRO, GOMERA, TENERIFFE, CANARIA, FUERTAVENTURA, and LANCEROTA.—These are the native habitations of those beautiful little birds called *Canaries*.

The largest of these Islands is TENERIFFE, on which is a mountain called *the Peak*, which is nearly three miles high, and may be seen 120 miles out at sea, in a clear day.

13th, The MADEIRAS, three Islands North of the Canaries ; the two principal of which

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\* Insulæ Fortunatæ.



are MADEIRA and PORTO SANTO, fertile in all kinds of delicious fruits, especially Grapes, of the fruit of which is made *Madeira Wine*.

Leaving the Madeiras, with which we close the account of Africa, we continue our course Westward, through this immense Ocean, but, in consequence of the prevailing Trade Winds, or *Monsoons*, as they are termed, we shall not be able to make the AZORES, or WESTERN ISLANDS, so that we must be content merely to know their names, which are—ST. MARIA, ST. MICHAEL, TERCERA, ST. GEORGE, GRACIOSA, FYAL, PICO, FLORES, and CORVO.



# EUROPE.

**E**UROPE is bounded on the North by the Frozen Ocean; on the East it is separated from Asia by the Archipelago, the Sea of Marmora\*, the Black Sea, and the River Don; on the South it is washed by the Mediterranean; and on the West by the Atlantic.

## Divisions of Europe.

| <i>Northern.</i>   | <i>Middle.</i>  | <i>Southern.</i>   |
|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| The British Empire | Poland .....    | Portugal .....     |
| Denmark .....      | Prussia .....   | Spain .....        |
| Norway .....       | The German Emp. | Italy .....        |
| Sweden .....       | The Netherlands | Turkey .....       |
| Lapland .....      | France .....    | The European Isles |
| Russia .....       |                 |                    |

\* Propontis.

## THE BRITISH EMPIRE

consists of Great Britain and Ireland, two of the largest Islands in Europe.

Great Britain, or, as it is sometimes called, Albion, from the white Rocks on it's Coast, is an Island of a triangular form, and is bounded on the North by the North Sea; on the East by the German Sea; on the South by the English Channel; and on the West by St. George's Channel and the Irish Sea.

Great Britain is divided into three Countries—the Southern and Eastern parts of the Island are called *England*, the Western is named *Wales*, and the Northern, *Scotland*.

England is divided into fifty-two Districts called either *Counties* or *Shires*, of which there are forty in England, properly so called, and twelve in the principality of Wales.

*Counties or Shires.**Principal Towns.*

Northern Six.

Northumberland... Newcastle upon Tyne  
 Cumberland..... Carlisle, on the River Eden  
 Durham..... Durham, on the R. Were  
 Westmoreland. .... Kendal, on the R. Ken  
 Yorkshire..... York, on the R. Ouse  
 Lancashire..... Lancaster, on the R. Lon

Eastern Six.

Norfolk..... Norwich, on the R. Yare  
 Suffolk..... Ipswich, on the R. Orwell  
 Essex..... Colchester, on the R. Coln  
 Middlesex..... LONDON, on the R. THAMES  
 Hertfordshire... Hertford, on the R. Lea  
 Cambridgeshire. .... Cambridge, on the R. Cam

Southern Ten.

Kent..... Canterbury, on the R. Stour  
 Sussex..... Chichester, on the R. Levant  
 Surry..... Guildford, on the R. Wey  
 Hampshire..... Winchester, on the R. Itchen  
 Berkshire. .... Reading, on the Rs. Thames &  
 Wiltshire. .... Salisbury, on the R. Avon [Kennet  
 Dorsetshire. .... Dorchester, on the R. Froome  
 Somersetshire. .... Bristol, on the R. Avon  
 Devonshire. .... Exeter, on the R. Ex  
 Cornwall..... Launceston, on the R. Tamer.

an alderman  
 clerk



*Counties or Shires.**Principal Towns.*

Midland Eighteen.

|                       |                                    |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------|
| Gloucestershire ..... | Gloucester, on the R. Severn       |
| Monmouthshire. ....   | Monmouth, on the Rs. Monnow        |
| Herefordshire .....   | Hereford, on the R. Wye [ & Wye    |
| Shropshire. ....      | Shrewsbury, on the R. Severn       |
| Cheshire. ....        | Chester, on the R. Dee             |
| Derbyshire. ....      | Derby, on the R. Derwent           |
| Nottinghamshire. ...  | Nottingham, on the R. Lin          |
| Lincolnshire. ....    | Lincoln, on the R. Witham          |
| Huntingdonshire. ...  | Huntingdon, on the R. Ouse         |
| Bedfordshire. ....    | Bedford, on the R. Ouse            |
| Buckinghamshire. ...  | Buckingham, on the R. Ouse         |
| Oxfordshire. ....     | Oxford, on the Rs. Isis & Cherwell |
| Worcestershire. ....  | Worcester, on the R. Severn        |
| Staffordshire. ....   | Stafford, on the R. Sow            |
| Leicestershire. ....  | Leicester, on the R. Soar          |
| Rutlandshire .....    | Oakham, on the R. Gwash            |
| Northamptonshire. .   | Northampton, on the R. Nen         |
| Warwickshire. ....    | Warwick, on the R. Avon            |

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## WALES.

The Principality of Wales is divided into twelve Shires.

*Shires.**Principal Towns.*

Western Twelve.

Anglesea (an Island) Beaumaris, on the Straits of Menay  
 Caernarvonshire. ... Caernarvon, on the same Straits  
 Denbighshire. .... Denbigh, on the River Clwyd  
 Flintshire. .... St. Asaph, on the River Elwy  
 Merionethshire. .... Harlech, on Cardigan Bay  
 Montgomeryshire ... Montgomery, on the R. Severn  
 Cardiganshire. .... Cardigan, on the R. Tyvy  
 Radnorshire. .... Radnor, on the R. Somergil  
 Pembrokeshire. .... Pembroke, on Milford Haven  
 Caermarthenshire ... Caermarthen, on the R. Towy  
 Brecknockshire. .... Brecknock, on the R. Usk  
 Glamorganshire. .... Cardiff, on the R. Taff

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The Metropolis of Great Britain is **LONDON**,  
 one of the largest and most opulent cities in  
 the World.

The two Universities are—**CAMBRIDGE**  
 and **OXFORD**.

The principal Sea-Ports and Dock-Yards,  
 for the King's ships, are—Deptford, Wool-  
 wich, Chatham, Portsmouth, and Plymouth.  
 —For Merchants' ships and other trading  
 vessels are—Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Sunder-

land, Hartlepool, Whitby, Scarborough, Bridlington, Kingston upon Hull, Lynn Regis, Wells, Yarmouth, Southwold, or Sole, Orford, Harwich, Leigh, Margate, Ramsgate, Deal, Dover (a Cinque Port \*) Brighton, Shoreham, Poole, Weymouth, Teignmouth, Torbay, Falmouth, Barnstable, Bristol, Milford Haven, St. Bride's, and Cardigan Bay. Liverpool and Lancaster.

Capes, Headlands, &c.—Flamborough-Head and Spurn-Head, Yorkshire; St. Edmund's Point, in Norfolk; North and South Foreland, in Kent, (between these two Capes is the noted road for ships called *the Downs*); Dungeness, in Kent; Beachy Head, in Suffex; St. Alban's Head and Portland Bill, in Dorsetshire; Start Point, in Devonshire; Lizard

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\* The Cinque Ports are *five* Ports on the coast of Suffex and Kent, to which a Charter and considerable Privileges were granted by William I. in 1077, upon condition that they supplied Government with a certain number of ships, for the defence of the country against invasion.—Dover is one of these. The other four are—Hythe, Hastings, Sandwich, and Romney. And afterwards three more were added to their number—Winchelsea, Seaford, and Rye.

Point and Land's End, in Cornwall; Rutland Point, in Devonshire; St. Gower's Point and St. David's Head, in Pembrokehire; and Holy-Head, in the Isle of Anglesea.

Principal Rivers—The THAMES, the noblest river in England, and, perhaps, in the known World, rises in the confines of Gloucestershire, passes by Oxford, where it receives the Isis, and flowing thence to London, falls into the German Sea at the Nore. It is navigable for the largest ships as far as London Bridge, but the tide flows up beyond Richmond. It has three stately stone Bridges over it, called London, Blackfriars', and Westminster Bridge, besides others severally at Battersea, Putney, Kew, Richmond, Kingston, Hampton Court, and Walton.

It is impossible to form a grander idea of the foreign commerce of this country, than by taking a view of the Thames, between London and the Sea, where large ships from every quarter of the World, bearing the riches and produce of their respective countries, be-



sides innumerable smaller vessels, trading up and down the River, and it's banks thronged with the busy and industrious multitude in service of our Merchants, present a scene which no country but this is able to display; and as to the noble stream itself, it glides on with such strength and dignity, that it is difficult to determine which is the object of greater admiration, the river, or the wealth which it conveys. It is in reality, what the Poet Denham beautifully expresses—

Tho' deep, yet clear; tho' gentle, yet not dull;  
Strong without rage—without o'erflowing full.

The SEVERN, the second river in importance, issues from Plinlimmon Hill, in North Wales, and discharges itself into the Bristol Channel.

The MEDWAY rises near Tunbridge, and falls into the Thames at Sheerness. This river is navigable for large ships as far as Chatham.

The TRENT rises in the Moorlands of Staffordshire, and falls into the Sea, a little to the South East of Hull, where it obtains the name of the HUMBER.

The other rivers in England are—the OUSE, the TYNE, the TEES, the TWEED, the EDEN, the AVON, the DERWENT, the RIBBLE, and the MERSEY.

In Wales are—the SEVERN, which, together with the DEE, separates Wales from England. The other rivers in this Principality are—the CLWYD, the CONWAY, the WYE, and the USK.

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### CANALS.

Canal Navigation seems to be an art reserved, if not for the invention, at least for the sole improvement of modern times. Antiquity does not furnish any instance of complete execution in this branch of practical science. —After all that we read of the several attempts to cut through the Isthmus of Corinth, (which is only six miles broad) and of a similar-intention to form a junction be-

tween the Nile and the Red Sea, all traces of these Canals are now so entirely obliterated, that travellers are at a loss to say in what direction they went.

The GRAND IMPERIAL CANAL of CHINA, which carries ships of considerable burden, and reaches, with only two small interruptions, from Pekin to Canton, was begun to be executed, if not completed, about 800 years ago. It is formed by connecting several rivers into one continued line of navigation; and, as the level of the water must vary considerably in such a length of way, this is in great measure remedied by stopping the stream entirely by dams, thrown up athwart it's course, over which the vessels are hoisted by means of two inclined planes, properly disposed, and by other mechanical contrivances. These schemes, however, have long been laughed at by Europeans, as being far inferior to our sluices; and, perhaps, unjustly so, as the accounts of our late Embassy to China inform us, that large vessels daily pass them with expedition and safety; and it is worthy notice, that, in imitation of this practice, an expensive work is just begun by the Duke of Bridgewater, to whom this nation is indebted for many of it's improvements in Canal Navigation; so that, in a short time, we may expect to know the comparative excellence of each method.

The Northern Powers of Europe have not been idle observers of the commercial advantages arising from Canals. The celebrated CANAL of WIZNEI WOLOCZOK,

which connects the Caspian and Baltic Seas, by a navigation of 1434 miles—the proposed junction of the Don and Wolga, by a cut near Domitrowfk, which will unite the Mediterranean also with these two seas—and the present magnificent plan of the Emperor Paul I. to connect the same seas, by uniting the Bog with the Dneiper, and the Dneiper with the Duna, all prove, beyond a question, that, as general civilization is extended, the arts of national communication will be cultivated in the same proportion.

Of all the European countries, however, France might be said to stand unrivalled in it's CANAL of LANGUEDOC, which was executed about 100 years ago, and forms a junction between the Mediterranean and the Atlantic, 'till some of our own countrymen \* chose to apply their minds to this important subject, and these have accordingly produced works which excite the wonder and admiration of the whole commercial world. When we hear of such facts as their carrying a body of water, sufficient for the purposes of navigation, along aqueducts, formed at a great height above valleys, and even over navigable rivers, on which vessels are sailing at the same time with their masts standing; and of their piercing solid masses of rock, in order to preserve the level of the water, with all their other ingenious contrivances belonging to the sluices, reservoirs, &c. it may fairly be con-

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\* Among the first of these characters were the celebrated Mr. Brindley and his brother-in-law Mr. Henshall.



cluded that, in this country at least, Canals have received almost all the improvement they are capable of.

At present, indeed, these useful operations are confined to the Northern, or rather, central parts of the kingdom, but they are by degrees making their advances Southward.

The design of this work does not properly allow of more than the bare mention of the British Canals. But on a subject so highly interesting to the rising generation, we may be allowed to be more than ordinarily diffusive, and even to indulge a little in the pleasing speculation of future improvements. Casting an eye over the most Northerly part of Great Britain we find, that nature has done so much towards joining the East and West Seas, near Inverness, as to leave little for man to do in order to complete the work; but in these remote parts of the Island, trade and commerce have not yet scattered their golden showers in a sufficient degree to carry the project into effect. Not so, when we come a little nearer to the Scotch metropolis; the junction of the Forth and Clyde, near Glasgow, has been completely effected, to the great benefit of the country at large. This is what is called, by way of distinction, the GREAT CANAL.

On entering the English borders, Nature, by the rivers which she has furnished, has suggested a hint to join Newcastle and Carlisle.—Still more Southerly, what she has kindly afforded, has been improved into the

grand and happy design of effecting a communication between Liverpool and Hull, by a canal called The GRAND TRUNK.—Others of prime note are—the junction of the Severn and the Thames—and the Canal from Coventry to Oxford, from which a great branch goes off at Braunston near Daventry, extending to the Thames at Brentford.—From the Trent, about Cavendish-bridge on the borders of Derbyshire and Leicestershire, a Canal is carried to Loughborough, and may be expected to be continued to Harborough and Northampton, from whence a few miles will lead it into the former navigation, and this will form a right line from Derbyshire to London. If a communication too was made between Daventry and Northampton, of only 15 miles at farthest, it would completely open an intercourse between all the coal countries, Warwickshire, Staffordshire, &c. with the corn counties, Cambridgeshire, Suffolk, and Norfolk, which might thus exchange their distinct production of grain and fuel to the mutual advantage of both.

Another undertaking of this sort was not long ago in agitation, which was to connect the two rivers between Cambridge and Bishops' Stortford. This would afford a strait line of communication between the Ports of Lynn and London, and it is easy to see how very beneficial this would be to a great part of the kingdom at all times, and particularly in time of war. But this, as well as many other schemes of equal utility and excellence, are reserved to exercise the ingenuity of future generations; and, in process of time, it will probably be difficult to calculate

into how many distinct insular portions the original Island will, by this grand system of improvement, be divided.

Before this happy mode of forming an easy communication between distant counties was adopted, the attainment of this end was confined to the attempt of making the existing rivers navigable, but this plan is now generally given up, and after much expense bestowed in vain, to render the rivers Dee and Stroud navigable, Canals have actually been made to run along the very banks of those rivers. Yet it must be allowed, that all natural streams do not oppose such difficulties, as to prevent their being improved into completely navigable rivers, and by the assistance of connecting Canals, almost any communication may be formed.—The many and great benefits of this sort of inland navigation are too obvious to be overlooked. They belong equally to Commerce, to Agriculture, and to the State:—To Commerce, in transporting heavy goods without much expense; to Agriculture, in conveying bulky commodities, as hay and straw, from remote places, where no passable roads exist, and bringing back manures of all kinds from great cities; and to the State, in forming a nursery of hardy tars, whose numbers cannot but increase in proportion as their goods can be carried away from the Sea-ports into the inland parts of the kingdom, by natural or improved Rivers, or by entirely artificial Canals.

**Lakes.**—Though it is plain, from local history, and indeed in many places from the face of the country, that Lakes, Meres, and Fens, have been frequent in England, 'till they were drained and converted into arable land, the chief broad waters now remaining are—**SOHAM MERE**, **WITTLESEA MERE**, and **RAMSEY MERE**, in the Isle of Ely, in Cambridgeshire. All these, in a rainy season, unite and form one Lake, of 40 or 50 miles in circumference.—The others are, **WINANDER MERE**, or **Windermere**, in Westmoreland; and some small Lakes in Cumberland, which are known by the name of the **DERWENT WATERS**. These, though not extensive, exhibit a great variety of beautiful scenery, and are much frequented in the summer time by the admirers of picturesque and romantic views of nature.

**Mountains and Hills.**—The **Peak**, in Derbyshire—the **Endle**, in Lancashire—the **Wolds**, in Yorkshire—the **Chiltern Hills**, in Bucks—the **Malvern Hills**, in Worcestershire—the **Cotswold**, in Gloucestershire; the **Wrekin**, in



Shropshire—Mendip Hills, in Somersetshire—Snowdon and Penmaen-mawr, in Caernarvonshire—and Plinlimmon, which lies partly in Montgomeryshire and partly in Cardiganshire.

Soil, Produce, Manufactures, &c.—England is more famous for being the kind foster-parent, than the natural mother of it's various productions. Her soil is rich, but it is by dint of cultivation, all her most valuable productions, both animal and vegetable, have been imported from foreign countries; for, originally, this Island seems to have produced very few Quadrupeds, except Deer, Wolves, Foxes, and Rabbits; and no other spontaneous fruits than Nuts, Acorns, Crabs, and a few wild Berries, which the woods afforded. By degrees, however, most of the wild animals have been extirpated; and every kind of domestic animal, being introduced from abroad, has been reared to the greatest perfection—The Horse has been trained up so as to excel in strength and swiftness the same animals in every other country—the Horned Cattle have been much improved by our methods of feeding them—the different races of our Sheep are distinguished either for their size, the excellent quality of their flesh, or the plenty or fineness of their wool.—Our Deer are superior in beauty, and delicacy of flavour, to those of most other countries.—The several kinds of Native Dogs, particularly the English

Mastiff, the Bull Dog, and the Pointer, display a degree of fidelity, courage, and sagacity, not to be surpassed.— Besides these useful Animals, our Farm-yards abound with tame fowls of every description; and our Woods and Marshes with Game and Wild Fowl in great abundance.—Our Rivers and the Seas, which surround us on every side, are stocked with a variety of Fish, which, being an article of luxury at the tables of the Great, afford employment, and a comfortable subsistence, to numbers of the lower ranks of the people.—Nor is the improvement in the vegetable productions of this country less striking than that in the animal. Roots, Herbs, and all kinds of Plants, Pulse, and Fruits, are as plentiful and as excellent as they are capable of being rendered by culture.—Our Corn is coveted by all nations for seed, in preference to that of any other country.—Our Manufactures too are extensive beyond calculation. The Cotton and Hardware Manufactures have arrived at the highest pitch of excellence. The ingenuity of our Artizans is such that our Cabinet-work is exported to adorn the houses of every country in the world. But what England may most boast of is, what may be literally stiled, *her Golden Fleece*.—Our Woollen Goods have obtained such a pre-eminence on the Continent, that few nations will use those of any other country. It is calculated that no less than 12,000,000 fleeces are shorn every year in England, which, at the moderate price of 1s. 6d. per fleece, come to 900,000l. and these, when manufactured, are supposed to be worth five times as much, that is, 4,500,000l.—With regard to Mineral Productions,

though we are not possessed of the rich Gold Mines of Potosi, yet we have many very valuable metals in great abundance, particularly Tin, Copper, and Lead, besides inexhaustible pits of Coal. Indeed there is not a county in England which has not some natural production of it's own to boast of\* ; and though our climate is variable, and often inclement, and our seasons somewhat irregular, yet I believe, if we fairly compare our lot with that of other countries, we shall find that we enjoy more of the comforts and necessities of life, and more of the advantages, which a state of civilized society has to offer, than any other nation under the Sun.

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\* It is impossible, within the limits of this work, to give a full description of these, but if it was, the task is entirely superseded by a most useful and ingenious work of Dr. Aikin's, entitled "*England Delineated*."



## SCOTLAND

is divided into thirty-three Shires, which are denominated *Southern* or *Northern*, according as they are South or North of the Frith or Forth.



## Divisions of Scotland.

*Shires South of Forth.**Principal Towns.*

|                           |                                 |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Wigton.....               | Wigton, Stranraer, Port Patrick |
| Kircudbright.....         | Kircudbright, Newton, Stewart   |
| Dumfries.....             | Dumfries, Annan, Moffat         |
| Roxburgh.....             | Jedburgh, Hawick, Kelso         |
| Selkirk.....              | Selkirk, Galashiels             |
| Peebles.....              | Peebles                         |
| Lanerk.....               | Glasgow, Hamilton, Lanerk       |
| Ayr.....                  | Ayr, Irvine, Kilmarnock         |
| Bute and Arran Isles..... | Rothfay, Brodwick               |
| Renfrew.....              | Renfrew, Paisley, Greenock      |
| Linlithgow.....           | Linlithgow, Borrow-stounness    |
| Edinburgh.....            | EDINBURGH                       |
| Merse or Berwick.....     | Lauder, Dunse, Fast-Castle      |
| Stirling.....             | Stirling, Falkirk               |
| Dumbarton.....            | Dumbarton                       |



*Shires North of Forth.**Principal Towns.*

|                         |                                                     |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| Haddington.....         | Haddington, Dunbar                                  |
| Fife.....               | St. Andrew's                                        |
| Kinross.....            | Kinross                                             |
| Clackmannan.....        | Clackmannan, Alloa                                  |
| Argyle.....             | Inverary, Campbel-town                              |
| Perth.....              | Perth, Dunkeld                                      |
| Angus or Forfar.....    | { Dundee, Arbroath, Montrose,<br>Breachin, Forfar   |
| Mearns or Kincardine... | Bervie, Stonehive                                   |
| Inverness.....          | Inverness*, Fort Augustus                           |
| Elgin or Murray .....   | Elgin, Forres                                       |
| Bamff.....              | Bamff, Cullen                                       |
| Aberdeen .....          | { Old and New Aberdeen, Peter-<br>head, Frazerburgh |
| Nairne.....             | Nairne                                              |
| Cromartie.....          | Cromartie                                           |
| Ross.....               | Tain, Dingwall, Fort-rose                           |
| Sutherland.....         | Dornoch, Tongue                                     |
| Caithness.....          | Wick, Thurso                                        |
| Orkney.....             | Kirkwall, Shalloway                                 |

**Capital—Edinburgh.**

**Universities—St. Andrew's, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh.**

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\* At Culloden, near this place, the Duke of Cumberland gained a decisive victory over the Rebels in 1746.

Principal Sea-Ports—Wick, Dornock, Naine, Aberdeen, Montrose, Dundee, Leith, and Dunbar, on the Eastern side; Wigton, Port Patrick, Glasgow, and Dumabarton, on the Western.

Capes, &c.—The Capes of Scotland are distinguished by the names of *Head*, *Nefs*, or *Mull*, and are called—Dungsbay-Head, on which stands the famous *John-o-Groat's house*, the most Northerly dwelling in Scotland; Tarbat-Nefs, Kinnaird's-Head, Buchan-Nefs, Fife-Nefs, St. Abbe's-Head, on the East; Burrow-Head, Mull of Galloway, Mull of Cantire, on the East; Cape Wrath, and Dunnet-Head, on the North.

Rivers—The FORTH, the largest river in Scotland, rises in Perthshire, near Callendar, and discharges itself into an arm of the German Sea, called the *Frith* of Forth. The TAY rises near Braidalbin, in the same county, and falls into the sea near Dundee. The SPEY rises in the centre of Invernessshire, and falls into the sea near Cullen. The Tweed rises

on the borders of Lanerkshire, and falls into the sea at Berwick, where it serves as a boundary between England and Scotland. The CLYDE has it's rise near Annandale, in Dumfrieshire, and runs into a Frith on the Western side of Scotland. The North and South Esk fall into the sea near Montrose. The Don and Dee at Aberdeen. The Deveron at Bamff. The Loffie below Elgin. The Findhorn, near Forres. The Nefs, at Inverness. The Leven, below Dumbarton. And the Nith and the Annan, near Dumfries.

Lakes—The Lakes of Scotland are very numerous, and are denominated *Lochs*, as Loch-Nefs, Loch-Tay, Loch-Earn, Loch-Leven, Loch-Lomond, Loch-Owe.—Arms of the sea are also called *Lochs*; as Loch-Long, Loch Fyne, at Inverary, &c.

Mountains—Scotland being a mountainous country, it would be tedious to enumerate all the Mountains in it, suffice it to mention the principal ones, which are—the Grampion Hills, which almost intersect the kingdom from

North East to South West ; the Pentland Hills, in Lothian, which join those of Tweedale and Moffat ; the Cheviot Hills, on the borders of England ; the Ochil Hills, in Fife ; the Ord, in Caithness ; and a Ridge, called Lammermuir, in Berwickshire ; besides which, there are several single Mountains, known by the names of *Ben* and *Law*, as Ben-Nevish, near Fort William, in Invernesshire ; Ben-Lomond, North Berwick-Law, &c.

Produce, Manufactures, &c.—The productions of Scotland are much the same as in England. The Southern counties, called the *Lowlands*, produce Wheat, Barley, Rye, and plenty of Oats, Hemp, and Flax, with most of the English Garden Fruits in tolerable perfection.—The Northern parts, called the *Highlands*, being very mountainous, are not much cultivated, but are covered with heath, which affords pasture for large herds of small black cattle, peculiar to this country ; great numbers of which the Highlanders annually drive into several parts of England, especially to Norfolk. The country at large abounds with Flocks of Sheep, the wool of which is exceedingly fine and valuable. They also breed great numbers of Horses, which, though small, are hardy, and capable of bearing great fatigue, and are therefore extremely useful in a mountainous country.—The Birds, peculiar to Scotland, are—the Grouse ; the Heath Cock,



a bird which is said to be of very delicious flavour; the *Caperkaily*, or Cock of the Woods; and the *Plarmacan*, a species of Pheasant. Eagles too inhabit the mountainous regions; and very large flights of Swans frequent the Lochs.—The Rivers, in general, abound with Fish, particularly Salmon and Trout. And the Herring Fisheries on the coast have, since the late decrease of the Dutch trade, become an object of national concern.—With respect to Timber, Fuel, and Minerals, Scotland has very extensive Forests of Oaks and Fir Trees, large enough for the masts of men of war. It has also Coal Pits, which afford excellent coal; great quantities of which are brought to London, where it is known by the name of *Scotch Coal*. But the principal Fuel of the country is, Turf, Peat, Heath, Broom, and Furze. Here are likewise large Mines of Iron and Lead, besides prodigious quarries of Free-stone, which last material is so plentiful, that most of the modern towns are built of it.—The principal Manufactures of this country are, Woollen Stuffs, Coarse Cloths, Thread, Yarn, Printing Types, Earthen-ware, and Leather prepared for saddles, harnesses, &c.; besides which, they make considerable exports of Cattle, Hides, Train-Oil, Iron Ore, and Oatmeal; upon the whole, while the Scotch Merchants, particularly those of Glasgow, have shewn great spirit of enterprize, by introducing many new branches of Commerce, the possessors of landed estates have been no less attentive to the progress both of useful and ornamental Agriculture, by making large Plantations, and by draining the Marshes and Moors, and cultivating those species of grain for which the soil is best adapted.

## THE BRITISH ISLES,

which lie round the Coasts of England and Scotland, or are subject to Great Britain, are

1. The Isle of Wight, a beautiful Island, opposite the Coast of Hampshire, celebrated for it's mild air, and the variety of delightful prospects which it affords.—The principal towns in it are—Newport, Cowes, and Yarmouth.—Carisbrook Castle, rendered famous by being the place of confinement of King Charles I. stands nearly in the centre of the Island.—The river Medina flows from North to South, through the middle of the Island, dividing it almost into two equal parts.—Between Portsmouth and the Island are the two famous *Roads* called SPITHEAD and St. HELEN'S, where the Royal Fleet frequently rendezvous; and on the West are the extremities of some sharp rocks, termed *the Needles*.

2. Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark, four Islands subject to Great Britain, lie in a cluster in St. Michael's Bay, between Cape

La Hogue, in Normandy, and Cape Frebelle, in Brittany.

3. The small Islands of St. Marcou lie on the other side of the Peninsula.

4. The Scilly Islands, a cluster of dangerous rocks, lie about thirty miles from the Land's End, in Cornwall.

5. Lundy Isle, in the Bristol Channel, is a part of the county of Devonshire.

6. Anglesea, an Island on the coast of North Wales, supposed to be the ancient *Mona*, mentioned by Tacitus, where the *old Bards*, the famous *Druids*, used to practise their religious rites, and where several rude mounds and heaps of stones, probably the remains of *Druidical Temples*, are to be seen to this day: its principal town is Beaumaris.—From Holy-Head, a Port of this Island, is the shortest and safest passage to Ireland.

7. The Isle of Man; principal town, Castle Town.

8. The Hebrides, or Western Isles, on the West coast of Scotland. The principal ones of these are—Arran, Isla, Jura, Scarba, Mull, Bute \*, Staffa, Iona†, Tyree or Teriff, Col, Rum, Skye, North and South Uist, St. Kilda, and Harries or Lewis.

9th. The Orkneys, or Orcades, are separated from Caithness by the Pentland Frith; the largest of these is Pomona.

10th. The Shetland Isles lie still further to the North East. Principal Island, Mainland.

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## IRELAND.

Boundaries—North, West, and South the Atlantic; E. St. George's Channel and the Irish Sea.

Ireland is divided into four grand Provinces, Ulster, Leinster, Munster, and Connaught.

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\* In this Island is the Castle and royal Burgh of Rothsay, which formerly gave the title of *Duke of Rothsay* to the eldest sons of the Kings of Scotland, as it now does to the Prince of Wales.

† The Burial-place of several of the Kings of Scotland.



# ULSTER CONTAINS NINE COUNTIES.

| <i>Counties.</i>    | <i>Principal Towns.</i>                                  |
|---------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 Donegal .....     | { Raphoe, Lifford, and Ballyshannon                      |
| 2 Londonderry ..... | Derry, Coleraine                                         |
| 3 Antrim .....      | { Antrim, Carrickfergus, Lisburn, Connor, and Belfast    |
| 4 Tyrone .....      | { Clogher, Omagh, Augher, Dungannon, and Mountjoy        |
| 5 Down .....        | { Down Patrick, Dromore, Bangor, Newry, and Hillsborough |
| 6 Armagh .....      | Armagh and Charlemount                                   |
| 7 Monaghan .....    | Monaghan                                                 |
| 8 Fermanagh .....   | Inniskillen                                              |
| 9 Cavan .....       | Cavan, Kilmore                                           |

# LEINSTER CONTAINS TWELVE COUNTIES.

| <i>Counties.</i>       | <i>Principal Towns.</i>                  |
|------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| 1 Louth .....          | { Drogheda, Dundalk, and Carlingford     |
| 2 East Meath .....     | Trim, Navan, Kells, and Duleck           |
| 3 West Meath .....     | { Mullinger, Athlone, and Kilbeggan      |
| 4 Long Ford .....      | Longford, Granard, & Ardagh              |
| 5 King's County .....  | { Philipstown or Kingstown, and Banagher |
| 6 Queen's County ..... | Maryborough and Ballinakill              |
| 7 Kildare .....        | Kildare, Naas, and Athy                  |

| <i>Counties.</i>  | <i>Principal Towns.</i>                                                         |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 8 Dublin .....    | DUBLIN, Swords, and Newcastle                                                   |
| 9 Wicklow .....   | { Wicklow, Blessington, Baltin-<br>glass, Carysfort, and Arklow                 |
| 10 Carlow .....   | Carlow and Leighlin                                                             |
| 11 Wexford.....   | { Wexford, Enniscorthy, Ferns,<br>Newborough, New Ross,<br>Clomines, and Bannow |
| 12 Kilkenny ..... | { Kilkenny, Gowran, and Tho-<br>mastown                                         |

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## MUNSTER HAS SIX COUNTIES.

| <i>Counties.</i>  | <i>Principal Towns.</i>                                                           |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 Waterford ..... | { Waterford, Lismore, Dungar-<br>van, and Tallagh                                 |
| 2 Cork.....       | { Cork, Middleton, Youghall,<br>Cloyne, Ross, Bantry, Balti-<br>more, and Kinsale |
| 3 Kerry.....      | { Ardfert, Tralee, Dingle, and<br>Aghadoe                                         |
| 4 Limerick.....   | { Limerick, Askeyton, Killmal-<br>lock, Newcastle, and Char-<br>leville           |
| 5 Tipperary.....  | { Tipperary, Cashel, Clonmel,<br>Thules, Nennagh, and Sil-<br>ver Mines           |
| 6 Clare.....      | { Kilfenora, Killaloe, Clare, Kil-<br>rush, and Ennis                             |

## CONNAUGHT HAS FIVE COUNTIES.

| <i>Counties.</i> | <i>Principal Towns.</i>                  |
|------------------|------------------------------------------|
| 1 Galway.....    | { Tuam, Clonfert, Galway, and<br>Athenry |
| 2 Mayo .....     | Castlebar, Newport, and Killala          |
| 3 Sligo .....    | Sligo and Colloony                       |
| 4 Leitrim.....   | Leitrim and James Town                   |
| 5 Roscommon..... | Roscommon, Tulk, and Elphin              |

Capital—DUBLIN, in which city is also an University, TRINITY-COLLEGE.

Sea-Ports, Bays, and Harbours—Carrick-fergus Bay and BELFAST Harbour, Lough-Strangford, Dundrum, Carlingford, Dundalk, DUBLIN, WEXFORD, WATERFORD, Dungarvan, Youghall, CORK, KINSALE, Baltimore, Bantry\*, Kilmare, Dingle, LIMERICK, Galway, Killala†, Sligo, Donegal, Killybegs, Lough-Swilly, and Lough-Foyle.

N. B. Those names which are printed in small capitals, are the places of most considerable trade.

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\* In December 1796 the French appeared off this Bay, with an intention of invading Ireland, but were dispersed by a storm.

† August 22, 1798, the French actually effected the landing of 1500 men in this Bay; who surrendered, at discretion, on the 8th of the following month.

Capes, Headlands, &c.—Fair Head, Quin-tin Point, Howth Head, Carnfore Point, Cape Clear, Mizen Head, Kerry and Loop or Lean Heads, Slime Head, Dog's Head, Saddle Head, Dunfine Head, Cape Telling, Hoar Head, and Coledagh Head.

Principal Rivers—I. The SHANNON rises in the county of Leitrim, in the province of Connaught, and after a course of 150 miles, forming many beautiful Lakes in it's progress, it falls into the Atlantic, on the West side of Ireland.

2. The LIFFY runs through Dublin, into a large Bay below that city.

3. The BOYNE is discharged into the Irish Sea at Drogheda; the Bann falls into the Sea at Coleraine; the Derg at Derry;—these rivers are on the East and North side. On the South side—the Bandon falls into the Sea at Kinsale; the Lee, at Cork; the Black-water, at Youghall; the Barrow, the Noer, and the Suire, into St. George's Channel, at Waterford Haven.



**Canals**—The only Canal in Ireland worthy of notice is that by which a communication is opened between the Shannon and the Liffy, near Dublin; the extent of this is 60 miles, and with the rivers connected by it, it divides the Island into two smaller Islands, of nearly equal size.

**Lakes or Loughs**—Lough-Neagh, Lough-Earne, in Ulster; Lough-Derg, and Lough-Kee, formed by the Shannon, in it's progress to the Sea; and Lough-Lean, or the Lake of Killarney, in Munster, famous for it's romantic and picturesque scenes; besides many Inlets of the Sea called Loughs, which are before enumerated amongst the Bays.

**Mountains**—The Gaultees, a chain of Mountains in Tipperary; the Mountains of Mourne and Iveagh in Down, of which that named *Slive-Donagh* is the highest; those of Wicklow, not far from Dublin; of Carlingford, North of Dundalk; besides several Ridges in Kerry and Tyrone.

Soil, Produce, Manufactures, &c.—The Soil of Ireland is in general good and fertile, but subject to dampness. The Air is rather milder than that of England, but more humid, owing to the extensive lakes and morasses, and to the moist vapours which the Westerly winds bring over from the Atlantic. It's Produce consists of Corn, Hemp, Flax, and Potatoes. The principal Manufacture of the country is fine Linen-Cloth, which is brought to very great perfection, and is known by the name of *Irish Cloth*; this forms a great article of trade; besides which, they export considerable quantities of Hides, Wool, Butter, Tallow, salted Meats, and printed Books.—In the Mountains are found beds of Minerals, Stone, Slate, and Marble, but these in no great abundance. —With regard to Fuel, Ireland is indebted to England for all the Coals which it consumes, besides many other articles of general use, as Groceries of all kinds, Brass, and Hardware; in short, when we consider the great deficiency of many of the necessaries and conveniences of life which our sister kingdom labours under, it is difficult to tell how it could be provided

with these commodities without our naval assistance and protection—nor, on the other hand, is it to be denied, that the safety of England, in some measure, depends upon the friendship of Ireland :—In a word, both countries seem calculated, by Nature, to promote the welfare of each other.—May their mutual interests therefore accelerate their re-union, and may the Motto of the Order of St. Patrick, *QUIS SEPARABIT?* (who shall put us asunder?) be engraven in the hearts of the people of both nations!

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*Islands lying round Ireland.*

- |                             |                                       |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 Rathlin (at the North)    | 9 Enniskerry Isles                    |
| 2 Magee                     | 10 South, Isles of Arran              |
| 3 Copland Isles             | 11 Ennis-Bofine                       |
| 4 St. Patrick               | 12 Clara Isles                        |
| 5 Lambay (in the Irish Sea) | 13 Achill Isles                       |
| 6 Skelig                    | 14 North, Isles of Arran              |
| 7 Valentia                  | 15 Tory Isles (in the Atlantic Ocean) |
| 8 Blasques Isles            |                                       |



## DENMARK

comprehends the Peninsula of Jutland \*, and several Islands at the entrance of the Baltic.

Boundaries—Denmark is separated on the N. from Norway by the Scaggerac Sea †; on the E. from Sweden by *the Sound* §; on the S. it is bounded by Germany and the Baltic; and on the W. by the German Sea, which divides it from Great Britain.

Jutland is divided into two parts, N. and S. Jutland.—N. Jutland contains the four Provinces of Aalborg, Wiburg, Aarhus or Arhusen, and Rypen.—S. Jutland, is otherwise called the Dutchy of Sleswick.

## DANISH ISLES.

I. ZEALAND, between the Sound and the greater *Belt* §; the principal towns of which

\* Cimbrica Chersonesus.

† So called from Cape *Seagen*, but usually termed by sailors, *the Catagate*.

§ Names given to Straits in the Baltic.



are—COPENHAGEN, the capital of all Denmark ; Fredericsburg, about 20 miles from the capital, where his Danish Majesty has a Palace ; and Elsinore, situated on the Sound, where all foreign vessels, which trade to the Baltic, pay toll.—2. FUNEN, between the two Belts ; the principal town, Odensee.—3. Laland.—4. Falster.—5. Moen or Mona.—6. Langeland.—7. Samso.—8. Sproe.—9. Alsen.—10. Arroe.—11. Bornholm.

Produce, &c.—Denmark not being very populous, produces Corn enough for it's own inhabitants, and tho' it does not abound with many luxuries, yields every thing necessary for the support of human life. The Sea-coast affords them abundance of Fish ; and they breed a great many Horses and Horned Cattle, for exportation. The other chief exports are, Pitch, Tar, Fish, Oil, and Deals.

The Winters in Denmark are generally very severe, and the whole face of the Country being covered with a thick hoar frost in the morning, exhibits a curious phenomenon, of which a lively description is given in a Letter addressed to the Earl of Dorset from Copenhagen :

“ Soon as the silent shades of night withdrew,  
The ruddy morn disclosed at once to view  
The face of Nature in a rich disguise ;  
And brighten'd every object to my eyes :

For every shrub, and every blade of grass,  
 And every pointed thorn seem'd wrought in glass:  
 In pearls and rubies rich the hawthorns shew,  
 While thro' the ice the crimson berries \* glow:  
 The thick sprung reeds the wat'ry marshes yield,  
 Seem polished lances in a hostile field:  
 The stag, in limpid currents, with surprise,  
 Sees crystal branches on his forehead rise:  
 The spreading oak, the beech, and tow'ring pine,  
 Glaz'd over, in the freezing æther shine:  
 The frightened birds the rattling branches shun,  
 Which wave and glitter in the rising Sun.  
 Then if a sudden gust of wind arise,  
 The brittle forest into atoms flies:  
 The crackling wood beneath the tempest bends,  
 And in a spangled shower the tempest ends."

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## APPENDAGES to DENMARK.

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I. WEST GREENLAND, a country lying up in very high latitude towards the North Pole, in which some Danish colonists having settled, rendered it tributary to the Danish

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\* It is observed by Botanists, that the trees which bear red berries, as the *Pyracantha*, the *Mountain-Ash*, the *Juniper*, the *Thorn*, the *Holly*, &c. are chiefly natives of cold countries.

Crown. It is separated from the Continent of North America by *Davis's Straits*.

2. EAST GREENLAND, or SPITZBERGEN, is an assemblage of Islands, and the most Northern country of all Europe. The Danes lay claim to this also; but both the English and Dutch carry on an extensive Whale Fishery on it's coasts during part of the Summer season.

3. Iceland (which receives it's name from the great masses of ice which surround it) is subject to the King of Denmark. On this Island is a famous Burning Mountain, named Hecla.

4. The FARO, or FERRO ISLANDS, a cluster of small Islands in the Northern Ocean, subject to the same Crown.

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## NORWAY.

Boundaries—N. and W. Northern Ocean; E. a long ridge of Mountains, called *the Dofrine*; S. the Categate.

Norway is divided into four Governments, Aggerhuys or Christiania, Christianland, Bergen, and Dontheim, every one of which severally contains a town of the same name.

Norway is subject to the King of Denmark, whose Viceroy resides at BERGEN, the capital.

The other principal towns are—Kongsberg, Frederickshall, Frederickstadt, and Arndal.

Mountains—The DOFRINE, which extend 800 miles from North to South, and are esteemed to be the highest Mountains in Europe, so that many of them have obtained proper names, as—*Hordanger, Dofrefield, Filefield, Dourfield, &c.*

Capes, &c.—The most remarkable Cape is at the entrance of the Scaggerac, called *the Naze*; and on the South Coast is that wonderful vortex so dreaded by Norwegian sailors, called *the Maelstrom*, or *Moskoeftrom*, from the adjoining Island *Moskoe*, the noise of which, when it rages, is heard to the distance of six miles; at every ebb and flow the water becomes still for a short time, and then roars again with redoubled fury.



The Norway Isles are too numerous to be mentioned, for the whole coast of this country, as well as of Danish Lapland, is rocky and steep; and a continued range of Islands extends along the Eastern side, the principal cluster of these are the LOFFODEN ISLES, between which and the Continent is the Channel called the WEST FIORD.

Animals—The Elk, the Ermine, the Lynx, and the Beaver; very large Eagles, and a bird of prey, called *the Alk*, which inhabits the Mountains. Besides these, their Seas are said to abound with various Monsters, as—the Sea-snake, and the *Kraken*, or *Korken*, a monster of the whale species; but the popular account of *Mermaids* being seen and caught there is entirely fabulous.

Produce—Lead, Copper, Iron, the Magnet or Loadstone, Quick-silver, Sulphur, Vitriol, and Allum; but their principal trade consists in the exportation of Timber, for the masts of ships and beams of houses; and also in the extensive Fisheries which are carried on upon the Coasts.

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## SWEDEN.

Boundaries—N. Lapland; E. Muscovy; S. the Baltic; W. the Norway Mountains.

Sweden is divided into five great Provinces, Finland, E. and W. Bothnia, Nordland, Sweden Proper, and Gothland.

Capital—Stockholm, which is built on a Peninsula, and seven small Islands, situated in the Lake Maeler, a Bay in the Baltic Sea.

Universities—Upsal and Abo.

The other principal towns are—Borgo, Helsingfors, Abo, Nyftadt, Biorneborg, Christianftadt, Wafa, Ulea, Tornea, Pitea, and Umea, in Finland and the Bothnias; Hernofand, Sundfwall, and Gefle, in Nordland; Nordkioping, Calmar, Ionkioping, Gottenburg or Gothenburg, Carlscroon, Christianftadt, and Lunden, in Gothland.

Rivers—The Gull-Spang, the Dul-Elbe, and the Gotha-Elbe or Gothic River.

Lakes—The Wener, the Wetter, and the Maeler.

Animals, Produce, &c.—The Animals peculiar to Sweden are—Elks, Bears, Wolves, Otters, Martens, Weafels, and White Hares\*; it affords alfo plenty of

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\* Nature feems to have kindly confulted the fafety of thefe animals in this refpect, for in the winter feafon their coats turn as white as fnow.

Game, and all sorts of Tame and Wild Fowl. The Northern parts are frequented by Eagles, Hawks, and other large birds of prey. This kingdom has Silver, Lead, and Copper Mines, and a great variety of Minerals, Fossils, and precious Stones. Here are also extensive Forests of Pines, Fir, Beech, Alder, Juniper, and some Oak.—The principal articles of their Commerce are—Iron wrought and in bars, and other metals wrought, and formed into arms, and all the various implements of husbandry; besides which they make considerable exports of Deals, Furs, and Feathers †.

### SWEDISH ISLES.

1. ALAND, lying at the entrance of the Gulf of Bothnia.

2. GOTHLAND, in the middle of the Baltic.

3. OELAND, opposite the town of Calmar.

4. RUGEN, near the North Coast of Germany.

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† This is another instance of the goodness of the Creator to both the animal and human species, for in these Northern climes the birds are cloathed with a very thick covering of feathers, which enables the natives to export great quantities for the use of more Southern countries.

## LAPLAND.

Boundaries—N. the Frozen Sea ; E. the White Sea ; S. Sweden, and the Gulf of Bothnia ; W. the Mountains of Norway.

Part of Lapland belongs to Denmark, part to Sweden, and the rest to Russia.

The most Northern part is *Danish Lapland*, the principal place of which is Wardhuys, a sea-port 120 miles S. E. of North Cape.—The Western division is *Swedish Lapland*; and the Eastern, *Russian Lapland*.

Animals, Produce, &c.—Lapland abounds with many kinds of Beasts, Birds, and Fishes, which are all inured by Nature to the severity of the climate; but the most useful animal in this country is, the Reindeer, which the Laplander harnesses to his Car, and traverses the snows with incredible swiftness.—

“Their Reindeer form their riches. These their tents, Their robes, their beds, and all their homely wealth Supply, their wholesome fare, and cheerful cups: Obedient at their call, the docile tribe Yield to the sled their necks, and whirl them swift



O'er hill and dale, heap'd into one expanse  
Of marbled snow, as far as eye can sweep,  
With a blue crust of ice unbounded glazed."

THOMSON.

In this, and all the Northern countries round the Pole, the Sun remains hidden for several months together, and never rises above the horizon, but the reflexion of light from the snow, together with the Aurora Borealis, or Northern Lights, in great measure compensates for the long absence of day-light: this the same elegant Poet of Nature did not fail to describe :

"By dancing Meteors then, that ceaseless shake  
A waving blaze refracted o'er the Heavens,  
And vivid Moons, and Stars that keener play  
With double lustre from the radiant waste,  
E'en in the depth of polar night they find  
A wond'rous day : enough to light the chace,  
Or guide their daring steps to Finland Fairs."

The Laplanders are particularly superstitious, which an ingenious traveller, M: Maupertuis, thus accounts for:—The short days are no sooner closed, than fires of a thousand figures and colours light up the sky, as if designed to compensate for the absence of the Sun. These

fires have not here, as in more Southern climates, any constant situation. Sometimes they begin in the form of a great scarf of bright light, which, with a motion resembling that of a fishing net, glides softly up the sky, and uniting at the zenith, forms the top of a crown; sometimes they line a part of the sky with scarlet. It would be endless to mention all the different figures these meteors assume, and the various motions with which they are agitated. Their motion is most commonly like that of a pair of colours waved in the air, and the different tints of their light give them the appearance of so many vast streamers of changeable taffety. After all, when people gaze at these phenomena with an unphilosophic eye, it is not surprising if they discover in them, armies engaged, fiery chariots, and a thousand other prodigies.



### MUSCOVY, or the RUSSIAS,

comprehend all the rest of the Northern part of Europe, stretching from the Baltic on the West to Siberia on the East, and from the Frozen Sea on the North, to the Euxine and Caspian on the South.

Russia was formerly divided by Peter the Great into *nine* large Governments, but it was

afterwards subdivided by the late Empress into *forty-two* Governments, the names of which are as follow :

Northern Governments Eleven.—1. Peterfburg—2. Wiburg—3. Archangel—4. Novogorod or Nowgorod—5. Olonetz—6. Wologda—7. Permia or Czerdyn—8. Orenburg—9. Kolyvan—10. Tobolsk—11. Irkutsk.

Middle Governments Eighteen.—1. Revel—2. Riga—3. Polotsk—4. Pskof or Pleskof—5. Smolensko—6. Kaluga—7. Twer—8. Moscow—9. Tula—10. Rezan—11. Volodimir or Vladimir—12. Nishnei-Novogorod or Nischgorod, i. e. *lower* Novogorod—13. Yaroslaf or Jaroslawl—14. Kostroma—15. Kasan—16. Simbirsk—17. Viatka or Chlynow—18. Ufa.

Southern Governments Thirteen.—1. Mohilof or Mohilow—2. Novogorod Sieverskoi—3. Tchernigof or Czernigow—4. Kiof, or Kiow—5. Cathanineslaf or Ekaterinskoi—6. Karkof or Charkow—7. Kursk—8. Orel—

9. Woronetz—10. Tambow—11. Penza—12. Saratow—13. Caucasus or Astracan\*.

N. B. Most of these Provinces and Governments have Capitals of the same name.

The two principal nations of Russia are distinguished by the names of the *Samoiedes* and the *Cossacs*. The *Samoiedes* inhabit the Northern coast from the White Sea to the river Oby. The *Cossacs* live on the confines of Poland, in the antient province of *Ukraine*.

The former capital was Moscow, situated on the river Moskwa, nearly in the centre of Russia, 'till Peter the Great founded PETERSBURGH, in the year 1703, to which city he afterwards removed the seat of government.

The other places of note in Russia are—ARCHANGEL, four miles distant from the White Sea, famous for the trade which it carries on with England.—NARVA, situated on the South coast of the Gulf of Finland, where Charles XII. of Sweden, with 20,000 men, defeated

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\* For the orthography of these words the Compiler is obliged to depend upon the few Books and Maps in his possession, which he has carefully compared, but every one's Atlas will probably present a different mode of spelling them, and particularly the final *w* for the *f*, as *Saratow* for *Saratof*, and the *w* at the beginning for the *v*, as *Wolodimir* for *Volodimir*, &c.



100,000 Russians, in 1709.—PULTOWA, seated on the river Workla, where the Czar Peter gained a decisive victory over Charles XII. This event happened June 27, 1709, by which he recovered from Sweden the Provinces of Carelia, Livonia, and Esthonia (now called the Governments of Wiburg, Riga, and Revel) which had been wrested from his ancestors about the close of the 16th century.

Principal Rivers and Canals—The WOLGA, or *Volga*, which rises in the Government of Twer, and after a winding course of nearly 3000 miles, is discharged into the Caspian Sea below Astrachan.

The DON, or *Tanais* of the antients, rises in the Government of Woronetz, and falls into the SEA of ASOPH, the antient *Palus Mæotis*.

The DNIEPER, or antient *Boristhenes*, rises in the Government of Smolensko, and falls into the Euxine sea near Oczakow.

The DWINA, or *double River*, is formed by the conflux of two other rivers near Ustiug, in the Government of Wologda, and runs into the White Sea.

Besides these great Rivers there is a celebrated Navigation extending through the whole country. This is effected by means of the *Canal of Wifnei-Woloczok*, (so called from a town in the Government of Twer) which connects the Caspian and Baltic Seas, and opens a communication not only between the capital and the Southern parts of Russia, but also with Persia, Georgia, Tartary, &c. — This navigation is traced in the following manner: The vessels are laden at Astrachan, and go up the Wolga as far as Twer, they then go down the Twerza to the Canal, and by the river Msta to Novogorod, they here pass through the Lake Ilmen, and go down the Wolchowa to Lake Ladoga, and thence by the Neva to Petersburg. The whole of this extraordinary inland voyage is 1434 miles, and is performed without ever unloading the cargoes. It was also the intention of the Czar Peter to have formed a junction between the Don and the Wolga, which at one place are only eight miles distant from each other. This project was to have been effected by a canal near Domitrowsk, or Demitrewsk, which would have united the Mediterranean with the Baltic and Caspian Seas; but it was defeated by an irruption of the Tartars.

Lakes—Ladoga and Onega, between Petersburg and the White Sea; and Peipus and Ilmen, a little below Petersburg.

Mountains—The URAL, which form part of the Boundary between Europe and Asia

Animals, Produce, &c.—The Animals of Russia differ very little from those of the other Northern countries; if there any peculiar to it, they are the Lynx, famous for it's piercing eye, and the Sable, of the skin of which is made the finest fur.—Their chief exports are—Furs, Red Leather, Iron, Copper, Sail Cloth, Hemp and Flax, Pitch and Tar, Soap, Tallow, Oil, Ising-glass, Pot-ash, Feathers, and Timber, which they exchange for the luxuries and manufactures of other countries, as Wine, Brandy, Oranges, and Lemons, from France, Spain, Portugal, and Italy; Tea, Cotton, and Silk, from China; and all sorts of Woollen Goods from England.

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## APPENDAGES to RUSSIA.

1. To Russia belongs a large Island in the Northern Ocean, called NOVA ZEMBLA, which is separated from the Continent by *the Straits of Waygats*.

2. In the South is a large Peninsula, in the Euxine Sea, named LITTLE OF CRIM TARTARY, or THE CRIMEA\*. This formerly belonged to the Turks, but, after a severe contest, it was ceded to the Russians in 1784, and the possession of it was secured to them in

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\* Taurica Chersonesus.

1791 by the surrender of the fortress of Ocza-kow. It now forms part of the Government of Catherineſlaf, with which it communicates by the *Isthmus of Perecop or Precop*.

3. OSEL and DAGO, two small Islands in the Baltic.

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### Middle Division of Europe.

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#### POLAND.

Boundaries—N. the Baltic and Russia; E. Russia; S. Hungary, and part of Turkey; W. Germany.

Poland once contained four Provinces, and five capital Dutchies or Dukedoms, viz. LITHUANIA, COURLAND, SAMOGITIA, PRUSSIA, and MASOVIA or POLAND PROPER, but by the erecting of the Dutchy of Prussia into a kingdom, A. D. 1700, and the remarkable partition of Poland, A. D. 1772, it's power, extent, and consequence were greatly diminished, and since it's final dismember-



ment in 1793 it has become little more than a Province of Russia.

### Capital of Poland proper, WARSAW.

Principal Cities of Lithuania—Wilna, Grodno, Minski  
 .....of Courland—Mittau, Libau  
 .....of Samogitia—Medniki, Rofienne  
 .....of G. Poland—Gnesna, Pofnania or Pofen  
 .....of L. Poland—Cracow, Lublin, Sandomin  
 .....of R. Russia—Lemberg, Chelm, Kamienieck  
 .....of Black Russia—Novogrodeck

Rivers—The WEYSEL\*, which issues from the Carpathian Mountains, and falls into the Baltic.

The NIEMEN, which, flowing through Lithuania and Prussia, discharges itself into the Baltic.

The DNEISTER, which divides Poland and Moldavia, and falls into the Black Sea.

The Bog, which flows into the same sea near Oczakow.

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\* Vistula.

Besides these, there are several large branches of the principal rivers, as the *Prypec*, a branch of the Dneiper; the *Wilna*, a branch of the Niemen; the *Pruth*, a branch of the Danube; all which water some of the Provinces of Poland.

The principal Lake in Poland is that of **GOPTO**.

Produce, &c.—Poland is extremely fertile in Corn, which is sent down the Vistula to the port of Dantzic, for exportation; it yields also abundance of honey and wax; and it's pastures are so rich that, exclusive of it's own consumption, nearly 100,000 oxen are annually sent from Poland for the use and support of other countries. This kingdom also abounds with a variety of precious Stones, and has inexhaustible Mines of Allum, Salt, and Salt-petre.

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### PRUSSIA, and POLISH PRUSSIA.

Boundaries—N. Samogitia and the Baltic; E. Lithuania; S. Poland Proper; W. Pomerania.—The former of these countries is distinguished by the name of *Ducal Prussia*, the other by that of *Regal Prussia*.

## Capital of Ducal Prussia—Königsberg.

Rivers—The Pregel, the Memel or Mummel, and the Passarge, all which flow into the Baltic.

There are two remarkable Bays in this country :—

1. The *Frische Haff*, or *Fresh Haven*, which is almost separated from the Baltic by a narrow ridge of land called the *Frische Nerung*, but has one communication with it by a strait called *the Gatt*.

2. The *Curische Haff*, which is separated from the Baltic in the same manner by the *Curische Nerung*, and unites with the sea by a strait near Memel.

## Principal Cities of Regal Prussia—

1. DANTZIC, a celebrated commercial city, which is situated on the Vistula, five miles from the Baltic, and is famous for being one

of the first towns which entered into the Hanseatic league\*.

2. CULM, (H. T.) on the Vistula, sixty miles S. of Dantzic.

3. THORN, famous for being the grand residence of the Knights of the Teutonic Order.

4. MARIENBURG.      5. ELBING (H. T.)

Produce, Manufactures, Trade, &c.—Prussia in general produces great plenty of Corn, Fruit, Herbs, and Pasturage; it abounds with Flocks and Herds, and exceedingly fine Horses. The Woods afford plenty of Game; and the Rivers, Lakes, and neighbouring Sea, yield an abundance of excellent Fish.—It's principal Manufactures are—Glafs, Iron-works, Cloths, Camblets, Paper, Powder; besides which articles, large Brass and Copper Founderies, and very extensive Salt Works have

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\* The Hanseatic league was an association of several maritime Cities in Germany and other countries, for the mutual protection of their Commerce. This union was so general, that in 1200 not less than seventy-two Cities are found in the list of the *Hanse Towns*. For brevity sake we shall in future notice as many of them as happen to arise by placing H. T. after them.



been lately erected in many places, under the immediate protection of the Government. As Prussia is advantageously situated for trade, it carries on a very considerable foreign traffic; and as it's Imports are small in proportion to it's Exports, the balance in it's favour is greater than that of most European countries. Among the principal articles of exportation are, Corn, which is brought from Poland down the Vistula; Amber, which is found in great abundance upon their Coast; and during the present War great quantities of Prussian Fire-arms have been sent to other countries.

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### THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

Boundaries—N. South Jutland and the Baltic; E. Poland and Hungary; S. the Gulf of Venice, part of Italy, and Switzerland; W. France, the Netherlands, and the German Sea.

The Emperour Maximilian, predecessor and grandfather to Charles V. divided Germany into ten parts, called *Circles*; but the Circle of Burgundy, or the Seven United Provinces, having been afterwards detached from the Empire, there remain only nine Circles, which may be thus arranged :—

*Northern Circles.**Principal Towns.*

- |                      |   |                                                                                                                            |
|----------------------|---|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Upper Saxony..... | { | BERLIN, Frankfort, Zerbst,<br>Eisleben, Wittenburg, Leipzig,<br>Lutzen, Hall, Dresden, Zittaw,<br>Custrin.                 |
| 2. Lower Saxony..... | { | Hamburgh, Lubec, Rostock,<br>Bremen, Zell, LUNENBURG,<br>Hanover, Brunswick, Wolfen-<br>buttle, Magdeburg, Gottingen.      |
| 3. Westphalia.....   | { | Embsen, Osnaburg, Minden,<br>MUNSTER, Cleves, Paderborn,<br>Dusseldorf, Juliers, Aix la-<br>Chapelle, Liege, Spa, Pyrmont. |

BERLIN is the capital of all the King of Prussia's dominions; but the Royal residence is chiefly at POTSDAM, near to which is his favourite Palace of *Sans Souci*, or "*without care*."

LEIPZIG and GOTTINGEN are two famous Universities.

HAMBURGH and BREMEN are the greatest commercial towns in Germany.

HANOVER is the capital of the King of Great Britain's German dominions, and the seat of the Electors before their accession to the Crown of Great Britain.

GEORGE III. our present King, is a descendant of this illustrious House; and CHARLOTTE, his Queen Consort of the noble House of Meckenburgh-Strelitz a Dutchy in the same Circle.

OSNABURG gives the title of Bishop of Osnaburg to his Royal Highness Frederick Duke of York, the King's second son.

*Middle Circles.*

*Principal Towns.*

- |                     |                                                                                               |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Upper Rhine..... | { CASSELS, Waldeck, Wetzlar,<br>Friedburg, Nassau, Deuxponte,<br>Spire.                       |
| 2. Lower Rhine..... | { Cologne, Bonn, Coblenz, Mentz,<br>Treves or Triers, Worms, Mannheim, Heidelberg, STRASBURG. |
| 3. Franconia.....   | { FRANKFORT on the Maine, Coburg, Schweinfurt, Wurtzburg, Nuremburg, Anspach.                 |

At Heidelberg is the famous Tun, which is said to contain 800 hogsheds. In time of Peace this is generally kept full of the best Rhenish Wine; but while the banks of the Rhine are the seat of war, it only retains the smell of that excellent liquor.

*Southern Circles.*

*Principal Towns.*

- |                |                                                                        |
|----------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Swabia..... | { Stutguard, Baden, Blenheim,<br>Ulm, AUGSBURG, Friburg,<br>Constance. |
|----------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|

*Southern Circles.**Principal Towns.*

2. Bavaria..... { Sultzbach, Amberg, Chamb,  
Ratisbon, Passau, MUNICH,  
Saltzburg.

3. Austria..... { VIENNA, Lintz, Ens, Steyn,  
Judenburg, Gratz, Petau, Cil-  
ley, Trieste, Villach, Brixen,  
Trent, Inspruck.

VIENNA, situated on a branch of the Danube, is the residence of the Emperours of the House of Austria; it has also an University, and many other good Academies for the fine arts.

Principal Sea Ports—Hamburgh, (H.T.) Lubec, (H.T.) Bremen, (H. T.) Embden, in the North Sea; Trieste, in the Adriatic.

The principal Imperial \* Cities are—Hamburgh, Bremen, Lubec, Ratisbon, Ulm, Heilbron, Augsbuꝛg, Altorf, Nuremburg, Aix-la-Chapelle, Cologne, Spire, Worms, and Frankfort.

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\* The Emperours having had occasion to borrow considerable sums of several cities, repaid the same by granting them certain privileges and immunities; it is for this reason they are called *Imperial Cities*.



Rivers—The DANUBE \*, or DONAU, the largest river in Europe, rises in Suabia, and flowing through Bavaria, Austria, and Hungary, after a course of 1600 miles, is received by the Euxine Sea.

2. The RHINE† has it's source in Switzerland, and flowing thence through two Circles of Germany, which are named from it the *Upper and Lower Rhine*, it directs it's course to the United Provinces, where it falls into the German Sea. In it's progress it receives the *Maine* and *Sarte*, and the *Moselle*; near it's mouth it divides into two streams, called the *Leck* and the *Yffel*.

3. The ELBE rises in the confines of Bohemia and Silesia, and enters the German Sea at Cruxhaven. This river is navigable for large ships to Hamburgh, which is 70 miles from the Sea.

4. The source of ODER is in Silesia, whence it flows through Upper Saxony, and is discharged into the Baltic.

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\* Ifter.      † Rhenus.

5. The WESER rises in Franconia, but does not obtain this name till it reaches Munden; from which place it flows to Bremen, and thence into the German Ocean.

Soil, Produce, Manufactures, &c.—In this extensive Empire every kind of soil is to be met with, and though the Northern parts, being cold, are not very favourable to vegetation, the Middle and Southern are temperate, and produce abundance of Corn and Fruit. The Grapes, gathered on the borders of the Moselle and Rhine, yield the excellent wine called *Hock*, besides many other inferior Rhenish Wines. The Cattle of Germany are numerous, and, as in other European countries, confined chiefly to tame Animals. They have plenty both of Tame and Wild Fowl; and the Rivers and Lakes afford a choice collection of fresh water Fish. With respect to the Mineral kingdom no country can boast of a greater plenty or variety; in short Germany is provided with all the necessaries and conveniences of life, and is possessed of not a few of it's comforts and elegancies; add to which that Agriculture is daily improving, and the whole face of the country is becoming more fertile and beautiful by cultivation. With regard to the liberal Arts and Sciences, we are indebted to Germany for the invention of many, and the improvement of others. Among the former of these are the arts of Printing, and Engraving both on copper and wood; and among the latter, the immortal works of Handel and Rubens, will always entitle

them to the honour of having excelled every European country, except Italy, in Music and Painting. As to the Mechanic Arts and Manufactures—the *Misnian Porcelain*, made at *Meissen*, a town near Dresden; the *Nuremburg Wares*, wrought in wood, metal, and ivory; the ingenious Machines, made by the Goldsmiths of *Augsburg*; besides the general Manufactures of Tapestry, Damask, Velvet, Gold and Silver Lace, &c. are indisputable proofs of their taste and ingenuity. The grand sources of national wealth and employment are—the Timber of the *Hartz Forest* \*; the prodigious Iron-works of *Bavaria*; the Copper Mines of *Schwatz*; the Salt Works of *Salzburg* and *Halle*; the *Stirian* Steel Founderies; and the Woollen Manufactories of *Lintz*; which furnish a comfortable subsistence to thousands of Labourers and Mechanics.

The Exports to foreign Countries are—Lead, Copper, Quicksilver, Tin and Iron Plates, Brass Wire, Porcelain, Earthenware, Mirrors and Glasses, great quantities of Pitch and Tar, Salt Petre, Gunpowder, Sulphur, Vitriol, Allum and Saffron, Cannon-balls, Bombs and Granades, Leather, Parchment and Vellum, Linen and Woollen Yarn, Printers' Ink, and Prussian Blue, besides a great variety of other inferior articles; and as their Imports bear a very small proportion to their Exports, the balance of trade may be said to be very much in their favour.

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\* The *Hartz* or *Hercynian Forest*, (so called from the German word *Hartz*, signifying a resinous tree like a Pine) which in Cæsar's time was nine days journey in length, and six in breadth, is now cut down in many places, and the rest is parcelled out into smaller woods.

APPENDAGES  
TO THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

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BOHEMIA

is principally subject to the House of Austria.

Capital—PRAGUE, a large city on the *Muldaw*, over which there is a magnificent bridge, 1850 feet long, and 34 broad; consisting of 16 arches, built by Charles IV. in 1357.

The other principal towns are—Egra, Pilsen, Budweis, Tabor, Koningsgratz, Leu-meritz, and Saatz.

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MORAVIA

is entirely subject to the House of Austria.

Capital—Olmütz, on the river *Morava* or *Moraw*.

The other principal Towns are—Iglaw, Brinn, Znaim, and Hradish.



## SILESIA

is chiefly subject to the King of Prussia.

Capital—BRESLAW, on the *Oder*.

The other principal towns are—Glogaw, Lignitz, Jawer, Brieg, Schweidnitz, Grotzkaw, Ratibor, Oder, Oppelen, and Wolaw.

To this Dutchy may be added the County of GLATZ, which is also subject to the same Crown.

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POMERANIA

is divided between Prussia and Sweden.

Capital of Prussian Pomerania—Stettin, (H. T.) a town of considerable trade, being the central Port for exchanging the commodities of Poland and Germany, for those of every other nation trading to the Baltic.

Capital of Swedish Pomerania—Stralsund, (H. T.) which has also an excellent Harbour, and is well situated for the Baltic trade.

## THE NETHERLANDS,

called also the *Low Countries*, from their low situation with respect to Germany.

Boundaries—N. North Sea; E. Germany; S. France; W. German Ocean.

In the time of Charles V. these were united to the Empire of Germany, under the title of the *Circle of Burgundy*, but after his death they revolted from his son Philip II. under the conduct of William Prince of Orange in 1567: by internal divisions, however, only seven succeeded in establishing their independence, which they did by the famous union of Utrecht 1579, and these accordingly took the name of the SEVEN UNITED PROVINCES. The other ten were reduced, and were for some time called the *Spanish Netherlands*. Upon the death of Charles II. of Spain, they fell to the House of Austria, and were called the *Austrian Netherlands*; and in 1795 the whole of them submitted to the French, since which they have received the name of the *Batavian Republic*.

The Seven United Provinces or Holland are—Zealand, Holland, Utrecht, Guelderland, Overijssel, Friesland, and Groningen.

I. ZEALAND consists of several Islands, formed by the outlets of the Scheldt; the chief of these are—WALCHEREN; principal towns Middleburg (H. T.) and Flushing.—SCHOUWEN; principal town Ziriczee.

II. HOLLAND; principal towns—1. AMSTERDAM, the capital of the Province, situated near a large Bay called the Zuyder Zee.—2. Rotterdam, (H. T.) a large and populous city; the birth-place of Erasmus.—3. Haerlem, situated near a remarkable Lake, called Haerlem-meer, which communicates with the Zuyder-Zee.—4. Dort, famous for a Synod held there A. D. 1618.—5. Leyden, a celebrated University.—6. The Hague, a beautiful town where the States-General, or Deputies of the Provinces, used to assemble.—7. Delft.—8. Williamstadt.—9. Several Islands at the Mouth of the Maese, the largest of which are, Voorn, in which are the towns

Briel and Helveotfluys, Over Flackee Land and Goree.

N. B. The Division in which these Towns and Islands lie is called South Holland.

This Province being almost entirely gained from the Sea, the Hollanders, in order to defend themselves from it's irruptions, have, at an immense expense, constructed very large banks of earth, called the *Dykes of Holland*.

In North Holland are—1. Saardam, famous for it's Dock-yards, in which Peter the Great, by manual labour, learned the art of ship-building.--2. Edam.--3. Alkmaer.--4. Brock, one of the neatest and most picturesque villages in the Continent.—5. Several small islands at the entrance of the Zuyder Zee; the names of which are Texel Island, Vlieland or Flie, and Schelling.

N. B. The Strait between this Island and the Continent is called *the Texel*, and is the principal entrance into the Zuyder Zee, where the Dutch Fleet generally lie at anchor.



III. Utrecht ; principal towns, **UTRECHT**, in which was formed the memorable union of the Seven United States in 1579, and in 1712 a Congress of Plenipotentiaries from all the States of Europe was opened here, which in the course of two years adjusted the articles of the treaty, known by the name of the *Peace of Utrecht*.—2. Naeden.—3. Voerden.—4. Amersfort.—5. Muyden.—6. Montfort.—7. Rhenen.

IV. Guelderland ; principal towns—1. **NIMEGUEN**.—2. Zutphen (H.T.).—3. Arnheim.—4. Guelders.—5. Ruremonde.—6. Loo.--7. Hattem.--8. Harderwick.--9. Elburg.

V. Overysfel.—TOWNS—1. **DEVENTER**.—2. Campen.—3. Zwoil (H.T.).—4. Covoerden.—5. Steenwick.

VI. Friesland.—TOWNS—1. **LEWARDEN**.—2. Harlinger.—3. Franeker.—4. Dockum.—5. The Island of Ameland, at a little distance from the coast.

VII. Groningen.—Towns—1. GRONINGEN.  
—2. Winfchoten.—3. Dam.—4. Delfry.

Principal Harbours—Rotterdam, Helvoetfluis, in the island of Voorn; Flushing, in the island of Walcheren; and Amsterdam, one of the safest and most capacious Ports in Europe, but not easy of access to large ships, on account of a sand bank at the entrance, called *the Bar*.

Rivers—The Maese, the Scheldt, the Amstel, the Vecht, and the three branches into which the Rhine divides itself, the Waal, the Yffel, and the Leck.

Produce, &c.—Nature has been rather scanty in her gifts to the United Provinces, but what she has denied, human exertion and industry have in great measure supplied. The ground which they have gained from swamps and marshes has been improved into excellent pastures, and these afford provision to great quantities of fine cattle, besides abundance of cheese and butter, which are a very considerable article of exportation. But the chief subsistence of the Dutch used to be earned out of the Sea, by means of their Herring Fisheries. These, however, since the fatal blow given to their Fleet, by the

British squadron under the command of Lord Duncan, have been much impaired, if not totally ruined. For the same reason, their foreign trade also, which used to extend to every part of the Globe, is neither so flourishing nor profitable as formerly; and if we add to this the heavy contributions which have been levied upon them by their new masters, it is not easy to see what are the boasted advantages which the Dutch have received by their alliance with the French Government.

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## THE NETHERLANDS

CONTINUED.

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Great part of the rest of the country, which lies between Holland and France, belonged to the Austrian Empire, and was called the *Austrian Netherlands*, 'till November 1792, when the French, under the conduct of Gen. Dumourier, overrun the whole country, and took possession of all the towns; so that, exclusive of a few Provinces which belong to the Dutch, the whole may be said to be subject to France.

The Provinces and principal Towns are as follow:

I. Dutch Brabant.—Towns—1. Bois-le-duc.—2. Breda.—3. Bergen-op-zoom.—4. Maeftricht.—5. Grave.—6. Lillo.—7. Steenberg.

II. French (lately Austrian\*) Brabant.—Towns—1. Bruffels, where the Austrian Viceroy used to reside.—2. Antwerp (H. T.) Louvain.—3. Mechlin, noted for the manufacture of curious Lace.—4. Ramilies.—5. Vilorde.—6. Tirlemont.—7. Turnhout.—8. Namur.—9. Charleroy.—10. Charlemont.

III. Dutch Flanders.—Towns—1. Sluys.—2. Hulst.—3. Sas-van-Ghent.

IV. French Flanders, (lately Austrian)—Towns—1. Ghent.—2. Bruges (H. T.).—3. Ostend, (H. T.)—4. Nieuport.—5. Dendermonde.—6. Courtray.—7. Oudenard.—8. Menin.—9. Ypres.—10. Dixmunde.—11. Furnes.—12. Tournay.

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\* By this arrangement the former distribution of the Provinces and Towns may be seen, as it was fixed at the general Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748.



V. French Flanders, (now included in the *department of the North*).—Towns—1. Lille.—2. Dunkirk.—3. Mardyke.—4. Gravelines.—5. Cassel.

Flemish Universities—Louvain, Douay, and Tournay.

Sea-Ports—Ostend, Nieuport, Dunkirk, and Gravelines.

The Cities of Flanders in general are greatly reduced of late in their opulence, as well as in the number of their inhabitants, by the repeated incursions of the French; and since their final disposal, their principal Manufactures of fine Lawns, Lace, and Cambric, have suffered considerable diminution for want of ready exportation.

VI. French Hainault, (late Austrian).—Towns—1. Mons.—2. Ath.—3. Enghien.—4. Fontenoy.

VII. French Hainault, (now included in the *department of the North*).—Towns—1. Va-

lenciennes.—2. Bouchain.—3. Condé.—4. Maubeuge.—5. Landrecy.—6. Philipville.

VIII. Cambresis, (now included in the same department).—Towns—1. Cambray, from which *Cambric* derives its name, because it was invented there.—2. Crevecœur.—3. Chateau-Cambresis.

IX. Artois, (now included in the *department of the Straits of Calais*).—Towns—1. Arras.—2. St. Omer, a University.—3. Aire.—4. St. Venant.—5. Bethune.—6. Lens, St. Pol.

X. Limburg.—Dutch Towns.—1. Daelem.—2. Wyck : Austrian—Limburg.

XI. Luxemburg; the capital of this province, which bears the same name, surrendered to the French, June 1, 1795.

XII. French Luxemburg.—Towns—1. Montmedi.—2. Longwy.—3. Thionville.

Rivers and Canals.—1. The MAËSE, rises in France, and flows through the Netherlands into Holland, where it is discharged into the German Sea.

2. The SCHELDT, rises in France, and flowing through Hainault and Flanders, divides into two branches at Fort Lillo, called the East and West Scheld, and enters the German Sea. The navigation of this river was formerly the exclusive right of the Dutch, 'till the French, after the taking of Antwerp in 1792, insisted upon the free and open navigation of it.

3. The SAMBRE falls into the Maese at Namur.

4. The Demer joins the Senne below Mechlin, and takes the name of the Rupel.

5. The Aa falls into the German Ocean, near Gravelines.

6. The Scarpe, the Lys, the Dender, the Deule, the Demer, and the Nethe, are re-

ceived by the Scheldt, in it's course through Flanders.

The principal Canals are those of Bruffels, Ghent, and Bruges; the latter of which was partly destroyed by an expedition from this country in May 1798.

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## SWITZERLAND\*.

Boundaries—N. and E. Germany; S. Italy; W. France.

Switzerland was united to the German Empire 'till the year 1308, when the Emperor Albert I. having refused to confirm their antient privileges, and some other strong provocations being offered, three of the Cantons, viz. Schweiz, Uri, and Underwalden, entered into a resolution to throw off the Austrian yoke; their example was soon followed by the rest of the Cantons, which, afterwards, at different times, entered into an alliance with one another, for their mutual security and defence. This was called the *Helvetic Confederacy*; each Canton, at the same time, retaining the privilege of modelling it's own form of government, and enacting laws for itself without any interference from the rest of the confederate States. In 1648 they were all acknowledged free and independent, by the treaty of Munster.

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\* Helvetia.



Switzerland is divided into thirteen Cantons, which stand in the following order of precedence :

## CANTONS.

- |                 |                          |
|-----------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Zurich       | 8. Glaris                |
| 2. Berne        | 9. Basil                 |
| 3. Lucern       | 10. Fribourg or Freybur  |
| 4. Uri          | 11. Soleune or Solothurn |
| 5. Schweitz     | 12. Schaffhausen         |
| 6. Underwalden. | 13. Appenzel             |
| 7. Zug          |                          |

N. B. All these States have Capitals of the same name, except Uri and Underwalden, the chief towns of which are, Altorf & Stantz.

The inhabitants of these Cantons are called the *Swiss*, or *Switzers*, and their allies are—1. the *Grisons*, who possess Chiavenna, Valteline, and Bormio.—2. The Valaisans, or people of Valais.—3. The Republic of Geneva.—4. The Principality of Neufchatel.—5. The Town and Abbey of St. Gall.—6. The Town of Mulhausen.—7. The Town of Baden, at which the deputies of the Cantons and their allies hold their annual meetings.

University—Basil, or Basle.

Principal Rivers—1. The RHONE rises in the Mountains of Valais, called the Furka Chain, and runs directly through the Lake and City of Geneva into France.

2. The RHINE rises in the country of the Grisons, and flowing through the Lake of Constance, enters Germany and Holland.

3. The Aar rises not far from the source of the Rhone, flows through the Lakes of Brienz and Thun to Berne, and thence into the Rhine.

The Telino issues from Mount Gothard, and flowing through the Lake Locarno, loses itself in the Po, a river of Italy.

Lakes—The Lake of Geneva is a beautiful expanse of water, in the shape of a crescent, beautified by nature with all the varieties of marginal scenery.—2. L. of Neufchatel, or Yverdun.—3. L. Lucern.—4. L. Zurich.—5. L. Locarno.—6. Lugano.—7. L. Brienz.—8. L. Thun.

Mountains---A part of the Alps close the view on one side of the Lake of Geneva, the

highest of which is *Mount Blanc*; another of these eminences is called *Mount St. Bernard*, on the summit of which is a Convent, famed for its hospitality.—2. On the other side of the Lake is *Mount Jura*, a long ridge which extends from the Canton of Zurich to the frontiers of the Genevois.—3. The *Furca Chain*, in the Canton of Berne.—*Mount St. Gothard*, the highest Mountain in Switzerland. Besides these Mountains there are prodigious collections of snow and ice, formed in the valleys, and on the sides of the mountains, called *the Glaciers*. These are frequent in many parts of Switzerland, but particularly round Geneva.

Produce, Views, &c.—Switzerland is one of the most picturesque countries in all the world—while the tops of the Mountains are covered with snow, the sides of them are clothed with Vineyards, Corn Fields, and rich Pastures; in short, the sudden transitions from extreme wildness to high cultivation, the barren precipices, the fertile vallies, the smooth lakes, the rapid rivers and cataracts, the villages and hamlets embosomed in woods, and the simple sports and occupations of a free, virtuous, and industrious people, exhibit the most delightful landscape that can be imagined, and present Nature at once in her most lively and beautiful scenes, and in her most awful and tremendous forms.

## FRANCE.

Boundaries—N. the English Channel and the Netherlands; E. Germany, Switzerland, and part of Italy; S. the Mediterranean and Spain; W. the Atlantic.

France, before the Revolution in 1789, was divided into twenty-eight Provinces, but it is now divided into eighty-four *Departments*; each Department is subdivided into *Districts*, and each District into *Cantons*. Each Department is distinguished by the name of some River, Mountain, &c. in it, and contains, upon an average, about 324 square leagues.

| <i>Departments.</i> | <i>Names before Revolution</i> | <i>Chief Towns.</i> |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 Paris             | } Isle of France               | Paris               |
| 2 Seine and Oise    |                                | Verfailles          |
| 3 Seine and Marne   |                                | Melun               |
| 4 Aube              | Champagne                      | Troyes              |
| 5 Yonne             | Burgundy                       | Auxerre             |
| 6 Loiret            | Orleanois                      | Orleans             |
| 7 Eure and Loire    | Beauce                         | Chartres            |
| 8 Orne              | } Normandy                     | Alençon             |
| 9 The Channel       |                                | Coutances           |
| 10 Calvados         |                                | Caen                |
| 11 Eure             |                                | Evreux              |
| 12 Lower Seine      | } Isle of France               | Rouen               |
| 13 L'Oise           |                                | Beauvais            |
| 14 Somme            | Picardy                        | Amiens              |



| <i>Departments.</i>               | <i>Names before Revolution</i> | <i>Chief Towns.</i> |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| 15 Straits of Calais              | Artois                         | Arras               |
| 16 Depart. of North               | French Flanders                | Douay               |
| 17 Aisne                          | Soissonnois                    | Laon                |
| 18 Ardennes                       | } Champagne                    | Mezieres            |
| 19 Marne                          |                                | Chalons             |
| 20 Meuse or Maeſe                 | Bar or Barrois                 | Bar-le-Duc          |
| 21 Moselle                        | } Lorraine                     | Metz                |
| 22 Meurthe                        |                                | Nanci               |
| 23 Vosges                         | } Alsace                       | Epinal              |
| 24 Lower Rhine                    |                                | Strasbourg          |
| 25 Upper Rhine                    | } Franche Compté               | Colmar              |
| 26 Upper Saone                    |                                | Vesoul              |
| 27 Doubs                          |                                | Besancon            |
| 28 Jura                           | } Burgundy                     | Lons                |
| 29 Coté d'or                      |                                | Dijon               |
| 30 Upper Marne                    | Champagne                      | Chaumont            |
| 31 Nievre                         | Nivernois                      | Nevers              |
| 32 Cher                           | Berry                          | Bourges             |
| 33 Allier                         | Bourbounois                    | Moulins             |
| 34 Creuse                         | Marche                         | Gueret              |
| 35 Indre                          | Berry                          | Chateauroux         |
| 36 Vienne                         | Poitou                         | Poitiers            |
| 37 Indre and Loire                | Touraine                       | Tours               |
| 38 Loire and Cher                 | Blaisois                       | Blois               |
| 39 Sarte                          | } Maine                        | Le Mans             |
| 40 Mayenne                        |                                | Laval               |
| 41 Isle and Vilaine               | } Bretagne or Brit-<br>tany    | Rennes              |
| 42 Coté du Nord<br>or North Coast |                                | St. Brieux          |
| 43 Finisterre                     |                                | Quimper             |
| 44 Morbihan                       |                                | Vannes              |
| 45 Lower Loire                    |                                | Nantes              |

| <i>Departments.</i>                   | <i>Names before Revolution</i> | <i>Chief Towns.</i> |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| 46 Maine and Loire                    | Anjou                          | Angers              |
| 47 Vendée                             | } Poitou                       | Fontenay-le-Compte  |
| 48 Les deux Sevres.<br>The two Sevres |                                | Niort               |
| 49 Charente                           | Angoumois                      | Angoulême           |
| 50 Lower Charente                     | Aunis and Saintonge            | Saintes             |
| 51 Gironde                            | Guienne                        | Bordeaux            |
| 52 Landes                             | Marsan                         | Mont de Marfan      |
| 53 Lot and Garonne                    | Guienne                        | Agen                |
| 54 Dordogne                           | Perigord                       | Perigueux           |
| 55 Upper Vienne                       | } Limosin                      | Limoges             |
| 56 Correze                            |                                | Tulle               |
| 57 Cantal                             | } Auvergne                     | St. Flour           |
| 58 Puy de Dome                        |                                | Clermont            |
| 59 Upper Loire                        | Velay                          | Le Puy              |
| 60 Ardeche                            | Dauphiny                       | Privas              |
| 61 Rhone and Loire                    | Lyonois                        | Lyons               |
| 62 Saone and Loire                    | Burgundy                       | Macon               |
| 63 Ain                                | Bresse                         | Bourg               |
| 64 Mont Blanc                         | Savoy*                         | Chamberry           |
| 65 Isere                              | } Dauphiny                     | Grenoble            |
| 66 Drome                              |                                | Valence             |
| 67 Higher Alps                        |                                |                     |

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\* The French invaded this country Sept. 1, 1792, under General Montesquieu, and committed the most unprovoked outrages upon the inhabitants; the following year the French Convention decreed that it should form a department of France, under the name of *Mont Blanc*.

| <i>Departments.</i>    | <i>Names before Revolution</i> | <i>Chief Towns.</i> |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| 68 Lower Alps          |                                | Embrun              |
| 69 Var                 | } Provence                     | Digne               |
| 70 Mouths of the Rhone |                                | Toulon              |
| 71 Vaucluse            |                                | Aix                 |
| 72 Gard                | } Languedoc                    | Avignon             |
| 73 Herrault            |                                | Nismes              |
| 74 Lozere              | Gevaudan                       | Montpellier         |
| 75 Aveyron             | Rovergue                       | Mende               |
| 76 Tarn                | Languedoc                      | Rhodesz             |
| 77 Lot                 | Queroi                         | Castres             |
| 78 Upper Garonne       | Languedoc                      | Cahors              |
| 79 Gers                | Gascony                        | Toulouse            |
| 80 Lower Pyrenees      | Basques and Bearn              | Auch                |
| 81 Higher Pyrenees     | Birgorre                       | Pau                 |
| 82 Arriege             | Couserans and Foix             | Tarbes              |
| 83 Eastern Pyrenees    | Rouffillon                     | Foix                |
| 84 Aude                | Languedoc                      | Perpignan           |
|                        |                                | Carcaffone          |

The Metropolis of France is, PARIS.

Principal Universities—Avignon, Befançon, Bourdeaux, Bourges, Caen, Cahors, Montpellier, Nantes, Paris, Perpignan, Pont-a-Mousson and Touloufe : these were the chief

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\* The Island of Corfica is included in this department.

seats of literature before the Revolution : but at present we are entirely unacquainted with the internal œconomy of France in this and every other respect.

Sea Ports, for the French Navy—Brest-Water; and Toulon, in the Mediterranean, which was delivered up to the English, under the command of Admiral Lord Hood, August 1793, but was evacuated in December following.—For Merchants' ships and other trading vessels—Dunkirk, Calais, Boulogne, Dieppe, Havre de Grace, Harfleur, Cherbourg, Coutances, St. Malo, St. Brieux, opposite the English Coast; Port L'Orient, Port Louis or Blavet, Vannes, Rochelle, Rochfort, Bourdeaux, Bayonne, in the Atlantic & Bay of Biscay; Marseilles, and Antibes, in the Mediterranean.

Capes—C. Barfleur, C. La Hogue, C. Quiberon, in the English Channel and Atlantic; and C. Taillat, in the Mediterranean.



Rivers and Canals—The LOIRE \* rises among the Mountains of Cevennes, in the department of Ardecche, and taking a N. W. course, runs to Orleans, and thence due West to Tours, Angers, and Nantes, forty miles below which it falls into the Atlantic. In it's progress to the Sea, it receives the following tributary Rivers—the Allier, the Nievre, the Loiret, the Cher, the Indre, the Creuse and Vienne, the Loir, Sarre and Mayenne, and one of the Sevres.

The RHONE † rises in Switzerland, enters France in the department of Ain, and flows to Lyons, and thence by a S. course to Vienne, Valence, Avignon, and Arles, where it divides into several Channels, called the Mouths of the Rhone, and is discharged into the Mediterranean; in it's course it receives the Ain, the Saone, the Isere, the Drome, the Gard, and the Durance.

The Garonne ‡ rises among the Pyrenees and taking a N. W. direction, visits Toulouse

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\* Liger. † Rhodanus. ‡ Garumna.

and Bourdeaux, below which it is joined by the Dordogne, and thence to it's entrance into the Bay of Biscay, it is called the GIRONDE.

The SEINE\* rises near Dijon, in Cote d'Or, and running N. W. visits Paris and Rouen, and falls into the English Channel near Havre de Grace.

The VILAINE falls into the Atlantic, between Vannes and the Loire.

The CHARENTE enters the Bay of Biscay at Rochfort.

The ADOUR runs into the same Bay at Bayonne.

The principal Canal is that of Languedoc, which begins at the Cette, a small port in the Mediterranean, whence it is conveyed to the Garonne, at Toulouse, and consequently forms a communication between the Mediterranean and the Atlantic.—This canal was begun in

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\* Sequana.

1666, under the auspices of Louis XIV. and was completed in two years. Its length from Toulouse to Beziers, where it joins the Orb, is 152 miles. It is carried over thirty-seven aquæducts, and has eight bridges and fifteen sluices within this distance.

The other large Canals of France are those of Calais and Orleans; by the former a communication is made between Calais, St. Omer, Gravelines, Dunkirk, and Ypres; and by the latter a junction is formed between the Seine and the Loire, which connects the metropolis with the Eastern part of France.

**Mountains**—The Pyrenees separate France from Spain, the Alps from Italy, and the Jura Chain from Switzerland. These form complete lines of natural fortification against invasion from these countries; on the contrary, however, the French, in the present war, by possessing themselves of fortified towns beyond the boundary, or by demolishing every strong place which might impede their progress, have reserved to themselves a

most unjustifiable right of invading them whenever they think proper.—The Mountains in the interior are—the Cevennes, in the department of Ardeche; the Vosges, in a department of the same name.

Soil, Produce, &c.—Nature has bestowed upon France every thing which can delight the eye, or make glad the heart of man, a beautiful country, a climate serene and healthy, and a soil producing Corn, Wine, and Oil, besides a variety of other delicious fruits and vegetables in great abundance.—With respect to Animals perhaps France may be said to be much inferior to England, their Horses and Sheep being neither so numerous nor so good.—In the Mineral kingdom also there appears to be a deficiency; however there are Mines of Iron, Copper, Tin, and Lead, in many parts, and particularly in Brittany; besides which, Quarries of Marble and Freestone are found in all parts of the kingdom. The marine productions are much the same as are found upon the opposite coast of Britain; but they are not so well supplied with Fish as this country.—Their great articles of trade are Wines, particularly those called *Champaign*, *Burgundy*, *Bordeaux*, *Hermitage*, and *Frontinac*, from the provinces and towns where they are made. The other most considerable productions and exports are, Brandy, a spirit extracted from Wine; Olive-oil, extracted from the fruit of the Olive tree; Capers, the bud of a low shrub, which is gathered before



it expands; it grows in great abundance near Bourdeaux and Toulon. Anchovies, a small fish which is caught on the coast of Provence, in the Mediterranean; many kinds of dried Fruits, as Figs, Prunes, Raisins, &c.; Barilla, or Pot-ash, made of a herb called *Kali*, which grows plentifully in Languedoc. These, with many other articles of inferior consequence, formed a very advantageous trade to the French before the present war; but since their fleet has been so blocked up, or destroyed by that of Great Britain, their foreign commerce has suffered irreparable injuries, though the *Great Nation*, with their usual levity, smile at our naval victories, and affect to say that a navy is not necessary to the greatness of France.

## ISLANDS.

**Belle Isle and Ushant, off the Western Coast.**



## Southern Division.

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SPAIN.

Boundaries—N. France, and the Bay of Biscay; E. and S. Mediterranean; W. Portugal and the Atlantic.

Spain is divided into fourteen Kingdoms, Principalities, or Provinces.

|                     |                   |                                                                                                                                |
|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Northern Provinces. | 1. Galicia.....   | Mondonedo, Ferrol, Corunna,<br>Lugo, ST. JAGO DE COMPOSTELLA, Orense, Vigo.                                                    |
|                     | 2. Asturias.....  | Santillana, OVIEDO, Villa Viciosa.                                                                                             |
|                     | 3. Biscay.....    | St. Sebastian, Tholosa, BILBOA,<br>St. Andero, Orduna, Victoria,<br>and Pheasant Island, at the<br>Mouth of the river Bidasoa. |
| Eastern Provinces.  | 1. Navarre.....   | PAMPELUNA, Sanguesa, Estella,<br>Olita, Tudela                                                                                 |
|                     | 2. Arragon.....   | Jacca, Huesca, Balbastro, Borja,<br>SARAGOSSA, Calatajud, Babiera*.                                                            |
|                     | 3. Catalonia..... | Urgel, Roses, Salfona, Gironna,<br>Vique, Mataro, BARCELONA,<br>Taragona, Tortosa.                                             |
|                     | 4. Valentia.....  | Segerbe, VALENTIA, Xativa or<br>St. Philip, Denia, Alicant,<br>Origuela.                                                       |

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\* Bilbilis, the birth-place of Martial.

## Middle Provinces.

- |   |                  |                                                                                  |
|---|------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| { | 1. New Castile.. | Sigüenza, Guadalajara, Escorial,<br>MADRID, Toledo, Cividad-<br>Real †, Alcaraz. |
|   | 2. Old Castile.. | BURGOS, Valladolid, Segovia,<br>Avila.                                           |
|   | 3. Leon.....     | LEON, Astorga, Zamora, Sa-<br>lamanca, Alva-de-Tormes, &<br>Rodrigo.             |
|   | 4. Estremadura.. | Placentia, Alcantara, Truxillo,<br>BADAJOS, Merida.                              |

## Southern Provinces.

- |   |                  |                                                                            |
|---|------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| { | 1. Murcia.....   | Villena, MURCIA, Carthage.                                                 |
|   | 2. Granada....   | Huescar, Guadix, GRANADA,<br>Almeria, Malaga, Ronda.                       |
|   | 3. Andalusia.... | Ubeda, Jaen, Andujar, Cor-<br>dova §, SEVILLE, Xeres, Cadiz,<br>Gibraltar. |

Capital—Madrid.

Principal University—Salamanca.

† The chief city of *La Mancha*, where the witty Cervantes has made his Knight Don Quixote perform his extraordinary exploits.

*El Toboso*, the birth-place of Dulcinea, is a small town in the same province.

§ Corduba, the birth-place of Lucan and the two Senecas.

Bays and Sea-Ports—Bay of Biscay, and Bay of Corunna, on the North; Vigo, on the West; Cadiz or Cales, and Malaga, on the South; Carthagea, Alicant, Altea, Valentia, Barcelona, and Roses, on the East.

Capes—Cape de Penas, C. Ortegál, C. Finisterre, on the N. and S.; Europa Point, in the Straits of Gibraltar; C. de Gates, C. Palos, C. St. Martin, and C. de Creuse, on the S. and E.

Rivers—1. The GUADALQUIVER rises on the confines of Andalusia, and flows to Seville, where it becomes navigable for large ships, thence it flows into the gulf of Cadiz, at a port called *St. Lucar de Barameda*.—2. The Ebro has its source in Old Castile, becomes navigable at Tudela in Navarre, and is discharged into the Mediterranean at *Tortosa*.—3. The Douro rises in Old Castile.—4. The Tagus, or Tajo.—5. The GUADIANA, in New Castile.—6. The Minho, in Galicia. These rivers all flow into Portugal.—7. The Tinto, a small river, remarkable for the red-



dish colour of it's waters, flows into the Atlantic between the Guadiana and the Guadalquiver.—8. The Xucar.—And 9. The Segura flows into the Mediterranean, on the eastern side of Spain.

Mountains—1. The PYRENEES are the N. E. boundary of Spain, extending from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean.

2. The Sierra Morena, a chain of Mountains in the form of an Indian bow, separate Estremadura and New Castile from Andalusia.

3. Montserrat, a Mountain in Catalonia, on which is a famous Monastery, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, where the Monks are said to entertain all the Pilgrims, who visit them, for three days gratuitously.

5. Calpe, or the ROCK of GIBRALTAR\*, in Andalusia.

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\* This was anciently called one of the *Pillars of Hercules*; the other, Mount Abyla, lies on the opposite shore of Africa.

With the history of this famous spot no Englishman ought to be unacquainted ; the following abstract may probably serve to excite his curiosity to read one of the most interesting books of the kind extant, viz. Drinkwater's History of the Siege of Gibraltar :

This important fortress was taken from the Spaniards by a combined fleet of English and Dutch ships, under the command of Sir George Rooke, in 1704, and after many fruitless attempts to recover it, Gibraltar was confirmed to the English by the Peace of Utrecht in 1713, and is still in the possession of Great Britain. It is highly useful to us, as it commands the entrance into the Mediterranean, and serves as a store-house to our fleet, whenever it is employed for a long time in that sea ; but at this juncture [ 1798 ] it is particularly so, while we have one armament stationed before the harbour of Cadiz, and another victorious fleet in the Levant Seas.

The Harbour, which is twenty-four miles in circumference, is formed by a Mole, well planted with cannon, and the town is always furnished with a strong garrison for it's defence, Towards Spain a line of fortification is drawn along the narrow passage between the Cliff and the Sea, and in every other part the Rock itself is inaccessible, so that Gibraltar may be said to be impregnable by sea or by land, as was proved in 1784, when, under the conduct of General Elliott, it sustained a long and close siege against the combined fleets of France and Spain, and an army of 6000 men, which event termi-

nated most gloriously to its brave defender, and to the immortal honour of the British arms.

Soil, Produce, &c.—Spain is far from being a well cultivated country, yet such is the benignity of the soil, that without the labour of much tillage, it produces enough for its inhabitants; in many parts the most delicious fruits grow spontaneously, and in great abundance; and though there is often a deficiency of corn, they are well supplied with this necessary article from foreign markets. Among the general productions and exports are, Wines, particularly those which we call *Sberry*, *Mountain*, and *Tent*, or, as the Spaniards term it, *vino tinto*, from its deep red colour.—The Spanish wool is deservedly prized for its peculiar fineness, in which it bears a near resemblance to silk; this is a very considerable article of trade.—Seville is noted for its Oranges, which are well known here by the name of *Seville Oranges*.—Malaga is a famous port for the exportation of Figs, Raisins, Prunes, Citrons, &c.; and Barcelona for Nuts, Chestnuts, and Almonds.—With regard to Metals and Minerals, Spain abounds with both, in as great plenty and variety as any other European country.—The Spanish iron in particular is reputedly the best in the world for making Swords, and all sorts of arms.—There probably still remain valuable Mines of Gold and Silver, as Strabo assures us that the Carthaginians found there, when they took possession of the country, great plenty of those metals. Whether these are exhausted or not, they have been long given up for the more valuable ones of Peru

and Mexico. Upon the whole, Nature has done much more for Spain than the inhabitants have done for themselves. Few countries are blessed with a happier soil, but the natives are either too proud, or too indolent to improve it; ignorant of their own advantages, they despise Agriculture, which is the great source of national industry and virtue, and pride themselves upon foreign Mines of Gold, which threaten their country with ruin; so that, if the truest riches of a country consist, as is supposed, in it's agricultural productions, and the greatest evil which can befall a state be a sudden influx of wealth, we may fairly date the decline of this empire from the DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.

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## PORTUGAL.

Boundaries—N. and E. Spain; S. and W. the Atlantic.

Portugal is divided into six Provinces.

| <i>Provinces.</i>         | <i>Chief Towns.</i>                                   |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Entre-Minho-e-Douro... | Viana, BRAGA, and Oporto.                             |
| 2. Tralos-Montes.....     | { Braganza, MIRANDA, and<br>Villa Real.               |
| 3. Beira.....             | { Lamego, Aveiro, Almeida,<br>La Guarda, and COIMBRA. |



*Provinces.**Chief Towns.*

- |                                                 |                                                        |
|-------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| 4. Estremadura .....                            | { Leiria, Santarem, LISBON, &<br>Setubal, or St. Ubes. |
| 5. Alentejo, or Entre-<br>Tajo-e-Guadiana ..... | { Portalegre, Estremos, EVORA,<br>Elvas, and Beja.     |
| 6. Algarva .....                                | Lagos, TAVIRA, and Faro.                               |

LISBON, the metropolis of Portugal, is one of the most considerable ports in Europe. This beautiful city has been repeatedly visited by earthquakes, but by none so terrible as that of 1755, when, with St. Ubes, it was almost destroyed by a general conflagration, which succeeded the most tremendous shock ever felt in Europe, not excepting even the overwhelming of the city of Herculaneum, by a sudden eruption of Mount Vesuvius, A. D. 79, and the desolation in Calabria 1783, which bear the nearest resemblance to this calamitous event.

Principal University—Coimbra.

Sea-Ports and Harbours—Viana, Oporto, LISBON, St. Ubes, and Lagos Bay.

Capes—C. Roca, or the rock of Lisbon, C. de Espichel, at the mouth of the Tagus, and C. St. Vincent \*, the South West point of Algarva.

Rivers—All the great rivers of Portugal have their sources in Spain, and fall into the Atlantic. The principal ones are, the Tagus or Tajo, the Minho, the Douro, and the Guadiana; to which we may add the Mondego, which rises near La Guarda, and passing by Coimbra, falls into the Atlantic.

Soil, Produce, &c.—Nature has been particularly lavish in her gifts to Portugal: the Animals are numerous, and each species is distinguished by some peculiar excellence. Vegetables are so plentiful, that they supply the trading vessels of many other nations. But their principal articles of commerce are Wines and Fruits, which they exchange for the manufactures of other countries, for though the Portuguese have excellent materials themselves, they undertake very few works of this kind; so that the commerce of Portugal, though seemingly extensive, is not productive of much benefit to the

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\* Off this Cape was fought the memorable battle of the 14th of Feb. 1797, between the English and Spanish Fleets; for which service the British Admiral Sir J. Jervis was created *Earl St. Vincent*.

country, for the other European nations trading with her, engross all the productions of her Colonies, which are, Gold, Jewels, Ivory and Ebony, Sugars, Cocoa-nuts, Drugs, Spices, &c. in exchange for their Linens, Woollens, Corn, and the other necessaries of life.—The Wine made in the Districts round *Oporto*, is excellent, and is thence called *Port Wine*, which is the juice of the black grape. *Lisbon Wine* is the juice of the white grape.

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## ITALY.

Boundaries—N. France and Switzerland ; E. the Adriatic Sea, or Gulf of Venice ; S. and W. the Mediterranean.

The figure of Italy is that of a boot, the top of which contains the territory anciently called *Lombardy* ; in the middle are, Tuscany and the Patriarchate, or States of the Romish church ; and in the small of the leg and the foot is the kingdom of Naples. These are the general divisions of Italy, which are further subdivided into States, Principalities, Dutchies, and small Republics.

*Northern Division.**Capitals.*

1. Savoy.....Chamberry
  2. Piedmont.....Turin
  3. Montferrat.....Casal
  4. Genoa.....Genoa
  5. The Milanese.....Milan
  6. Parma.....Parma
  7. The Modenese.....Modena
  8. The Mantuan.....Mantua
  9. Venice.....Venice
- 

*Middle Division.**Capitals.*

1. Lucca.....Lucca
  2. St. Marino.....St. Marino
  3. Tuscany.....Florence
  4. Ecclesiastical State.....ROME
- 

*Southern Division.**Capital.*

- Naples.....Naples
- 

**Northern Sub-divisions.**

1. SAVOY, a Principality, formerly made a part of the dominions of the King of Sardinia, but in 1792 it became a department of France, under the title of *Mont Blanc*.—Principal Towns—Monstier or Montier, and St. Jean de Maurienne.



2. **PIEDMONT**, a Principality, contains the Dutchy of Aosta, the Lordship of Verçelli, the Provinces of Biela, Turin, Pignerol, and Coni, the Marquisates of Susa and Saluzzo, and the Counties of the Canavese and of Asti, each of which has a capital of the same name as itself, except the Canavese, the capital of which is *Ivrea*.

3. **MONTFERRAT**, a Dutchy, is divided into two parts, Upper and Lower Montferrat; to the former of which is attached the Province of *Alba*.—Principal Towns—Casal, Acqui, and Alba.

4. **GENOA**, a Republic, contains also the Principalities of Oneglia and Vintimiglia.—Principal Towns—Savona, Finale, Albenga, Oneglia, and Vintimiglia.

Next to this Republic lies the County of *Nice*, and the small territory of *Monaco*, both of which are subject to France.—Towns—Nice, Villa Franca, and Monaco.

5. The **MILANESE**, a Dutchy, contains four Territories, the Milanese Proper, the Lodese, the Pavese, the Cremonese.—Principal Towns—Como, Lodi, Pavia, and Cremona.

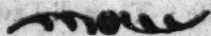
To these adjoin Seven Districts which formerly belonged to the Dutchy of Milan, the Upper and Lower Novarese, the Val di Sesia, Vigenavasco, Lumellina, Alessandrino, and the Tortonese.—Principal Towns, in the same order—Domo-d'-Ossola, Novara, Borgo-di-Sesia, Vigevano, Mortaro, Alessandria, Tortona, and Bobbio.

6. **PARMA**, a Dutchy, includes also the Dutchies of Placentia and Guastalla.—Principal Towns—Parma, Placentia, and Guastalla.

7. The **MODENESE**, a Principality, contains also the Dutchies of Reggio and Mirandola.—Principal Towns—Modena, Reggio, and Mirandola.

8. The **MANTUAN**, a Dutchy, contains the Dutchy of Sabionetta and the Territory of Castiglione.—Principal Towns—Mantua, the birth-place of Virgil; Sabionella and Castiglione.

9. **VENICE**, an independent Republic, consists of 14 Estates or Provinces, viz. Bergamo, Cremasco, Bresciano, the Veronese, Vicentino, Paduano, Polesino, Dogado, Trevisano, Feltrino, Friuli, the Bellunese, Cadorino, and Istria, a territory on the other side of the Gulf of Venice.—Towns—Bergamo, Crema, Brescia, Verona, Vicenza, Padua, Rovigo, Treviso, Feltri, Udine, Belluno, Cadore, and Capo d'Istria.



### Middle Sub-divisions.

1. **LUCCA**, a small Republic.

2. **St. MARINO**, a small Republic.

3. **TUSCANY**, contains three Provinces, Florentino, Pisano, and the Siennese.—Principal Towns—Florence, Pisa, and Sienna.

4. ECCLESIASTICAL STATE, or Estates of the Church, comprehends twelve Provinces, the Ferrarese, the Bolognese, Romagna, Dutchy of Urbino, the Marquisate of Ancona, the Provinces of Perugian, Orvietano, Spoleto or Umbria, Castro, and Sabina, the Patrimonio di S. Pietro, or St. Peter's Patrimony, and the Campagna di Roma.—Towns—Ferrara, Bologna, Ravenna, Urbino, Ancona, Perugia, Orvieto, Spoleto, Castro, Magliano, Viterbo, and ROME.

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### Southern Sub-divisions.

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NAPLES is divided into four grand Provinces, Abruzzo, Terra di Lavoro, Apulia, and Calabria; these are again subdivided into twelve smaller ones, as follow:—Abruzzo is subdivided into Abruzzo Ulteriore or farther \* Abruzzo and Abruzzo Citeriore, or hither Abruzzo, with the County of Molise.—Towns—Atri, Aquila, Sulmona, and Molise; Terra di Lavoro contains Terra di Lavoro, properly so called; Principato Ulteriore, or the farther Principality; and Principato Citeriore, or the hither principality §.—Towns—NAPLES, Benevento, and Salerno.

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\* So named from their situation with respect to the river *Pescara*.

§ From their situation with respect to the Appenines.

Apulia contains the Provinces of Capitanata, Barri, and Otranto or Lecce.—**Towns**—Manfredonia, Barri and Trani, Otranto and Tarento.

Calabria is subdivided into Basilicata, Calabria, Citeriore, and Calabrio Ulteriore.—**Towns**, Cirenza or Acerenza, Cosenza, and Reggio, a small town opposite the coast of Sicily; for most of the cities in this Province were destroyed by a tremendous Earthquake in March 1783.

Italy, like every other country, has suffered very considerable changes in her territorial possessions since the French Revolution.—The King of Sardinia, who formerly possessed Savoy, Piedmont, and several territories adjoining to Milan, has lost the greatest part of his Italian dominions.—Milan, Mantua, and Tuscany, which were formerly subject to the House of Austria, were all reduced by the French, but not 'till after a brave resistance, in the year 1796; and in the same year the French General Buonaparte, with his victorious army, overrun the whole of the Pope's dominions, exacted heavy contributions from the Venetian and Neapolitan States, and returned to France laden with the spoils of desolated Italy, having left a French garrison in most of their principal towns, to keep the inhabitants in awe, and enforce whatever unjust demands the Executive Directory might afterwards think proper to make upon them, as the price of their *new Constitution*.



Modern Rome, the capital of the Pope's dominions, stands nearly on the same spot as it did in antient times, and though at present a little inferior in extent, is still one of the finest cities of Europe. It abounds with magnificent buildings, and before the French invasion, the Palaces and Churches were crouded with Pictures, Statues, and costly ornaments of every kind, many of which are now carried away to adorn the schools and galleries of Paris.—The principal public edifices are, the church of St. Peter, a most magnificent structure; the Pope's Palace, called the *Vatican*; a Palace called the *Campidoglio*, raised on the site of the antient capitol, where the chief Magistrates of the city reside; and the Castle of St. Angelo.—The antient structures which remain are, the Pantheon, dedicated, not, as formerly, to all the Gods, but to the Virgin Mary, and all the Saints and Martyrs of the Romish Church; the Amphitheatre of Vespasian; Trajan's Pillar; and one or two of the antient aquæducts.

Universities—At Rome\*, Venice, Florence, Mantua, Parma, Padua, Verona, Milan, Pavia, Bologna, Ferrara, Pisa, and Naples.

Gulfs, Harbours, &c.—G. of Trieste, H. of Venice, H. of Ravenna, Pesaro, Ancona, Loretto, and Pescara, G. of Manfredonia, and H. of Brundisi, in the Adriatic or Gulf of Venice; G. of Tarento and Squillace, on the South, towards the Mediterranean; G. of St. Euphemia, G. of Policastro, G. of Salerno, G. of Naples, G. of Gaeta, H. of Civita-Vecchia, Orbitello, Piombino, Leghorn, Pisa, and Lucca, G. of Genoa, H. of Savona, Albenga, Oneglia, Vintimiglia, Villa Franca, and Nice, on the N. W. and S. E. Coasts.

Capes—C. di Leuca, C. della Colonne, C. Spartivento, at the heel and bottom of the

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\* This city, and eight others, have received appropriate epithets, corresponding to the conditions or manners of the inhabitants: Rome the holy, Naples the noble, Venice the wealthy, Genoa the proud, Milan the great, Florence the fair, Bologna the fat, Ravenna the antient, and Padua the learned.

foot ; C. Palinuro, and C. Miseno, higher up the leg.

Rivers—The Po\* rises in Piedmont, near Mount Vifo, and flowing thro' Montferrat, the Milanese, the Mantuan, and Ferrarese, is discharged into the Adriatic, by four principal mouths, and many other smaller outlets ; it receives in it's course the Tesino † and the Trebia, besides many other considerable streams.—The TIBER ‡ rises in the Appennines of Tuscany, and flows through the ecclesiastical state directly to Rome, ten miles from which it falls into the Mediterranean, between Porto and Ostia ; it receives in it's course the Treverone, (the antient Anio) the Nar, and the Clitumnus.—The ARNO rises in the same chain of Mountains, and having visited Florence, flows into the Mediterranean, a little below Pisa.—The ADIGE § rises among the Alps, flows to Trent and Verona, and thence into the Adriatic.—The VOLTURNO rises in the Appennines, flows to Capua,

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\* Padus or Eridanus. † Tisinus. ‡ Tiberis. § Athesis.

and thence into the Gulf of Gaeta.—The RUBICON, famous for Cæsar's passage over it, and which once formed the boundary between Italy and Cisalpine Gaul, flows into the Adriatic between Ravenna and Rimino.

Lakes—1. L. Maggiore; 2. L. Como\*; 3. L. Isco; and 4. L. Guarda†, in the North; 5. L. di Perugia, or the Thafimene Lake; 6. L. di Bolsenna; 7. L. di Bracciano; and 8. L. di Celano, in the middle of Italy.

Mountains—1. The Alps separate Italy from France, Switzerland, and Germany.—2. The APPENNINES begin on the Sea-coast, in the territory of Genoa, and run down thro' the middle of Italy, extending almost as far as the strait of Messina, which separates Italy from Sicily.—3. VESUVIUS, a famous burning mountain, six miles off Naples. The first eruption of this mountain in 79, in the reign of the Emperour Titus, proved fatal to the towns of Pompeii and Herculaneum. This

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\* Larius. † Benacus Virg. Georg. II. 160.



eruption also cost the elder Pliny his life.—By that of 1634, the town of Torre del Greco was destroyed; and the last of 1794 was still more violent than any which preceded it.

Produce, Manufactures, &c.—The general productions of Italy are, rich Wines, the most delicious Fruits, and delicate Oil, bounties which nature has sparingly bestowed in every other country, but which are here to be met with in profusion; for which reason Italy has been called the *Garden of Europe*; but it is a garden rather calculated to receive and improve the fruits of other soils, than remarkable for any native productions of its own; however, from the mildness of the air, the beauty of the sky, and the fertility of the soil, it must be acknowledged to be a most delightful country.—The luxuries of the Italian nobility, consisting of fine houses, extensive gardens, and numerous grottos, fountains, cascades, &c.; render the country one continued piece of beautiful scenery. The natives cultivate no more corn than is necessary for their support; and the rest of the country is covered with Vineyards and Groves of Oranges, Citrons, Lemons, Olives, Chestnuts, and Almonds; besides which there are, in most of the interior parts, large Plantations of Mulberry Trees; these are cultivated for the support of Silkworms, the produce of which they manufacture into Silks, Brocades, Velvets, &c.; this forms a principal article of their trade.—Another Italian luxury, of which they make considerable exports, is Cheese, particularly

that which is called *Parmezan*, but which is chiefly made in the districts round Milan and Lodi.—The culture of Bees is another great employment of the Italian peasantry, and great quantity of honey is gathered in many parts, especially in the Bolognese.—Lastly, from this country we import all the finest Marble used by Statuaries and Builders.—But Italy has been not only *the Garden*, but also *the School* of Europe: in the fine arts, as Painting, Music, Sculpture, &c. the Italians are without rivals, and no country in the world affords so great a variety of antiquities and rarities—the remains of their Triumphal Arches, the ruins of their Temples, Palaces, and Amphitheatres, their antique Statues, Busts, and Paintings, have furnished materials for the imitation of the artists of every country. Italy too has been the nursing-mother of Orators, Poets, and Historians, whose writings will be revered as long as polite learning and elegant language shall be considered the ornaments of human nature; there is scarcely a spot of ground, particularly round the city of Rome, called the *Campagna-di-Roma*, but calls to mind some delightful verses of Virgil or Horace, some elegant passage of Cicero, or some glowing description of Livy.—Mr. Addison seems to have felt the classic enthusiasm, when he writes:—

“ Here, wherefoe’er I turn my ravished eyes,  
 Gay, gilded scenes and shining prospects rise;  
 Poetic fields encompass me around,  
 And still I seem to tread on classic ground;  
 For here the Muse so oft her harp has strung,  
 That not a Mountain rears it’s head unsung;

Rénown'd in verse each shady thicket grows,  
And every stream to heavenly numbers flows."

Before we leave these scenes of antiquity, it will be useful to take a short classical tour of the country, beginning at the North, and going directly down to the South.

1. Near the *Lake Maggiore*, then called *Verbanus*, Hannibal first defeated the Romans under Scipio; their next overthrow happened on the banks of the *Trebia*; and a third defeat took place at the *Tbrafimene Lake*, (*L. of Perugia*) under the conduct of Flaminius. After these successes Hannibal attacked *Spoletium*, (*Spoletto*) where he was for the first time repulsed. This fact is commemorated by an inscription over one of the gates of the city, which to this day is called *Porta di Fuga*.

2. *Salmo*, now called *Salmona*, in *Abruzzo Citeriore*, was the birth-place of Ovid.

3. On the banks of the *Anio*, now the *Teverone*, were the villas of many illustrious Romans, as Julius Cæsar, Cassius, Augustus, Mæcenæ, Adrian, and particularly that of Horace, which he himself used to stile, "*Sabinus Ager*," "*his sabine farm*," "*latebræ dulces*," "i sweet retreat."

4. *Tibur*, now called *Tivoli*, on the banks of the *Anio*, seems to have been the favourite residence of the

antient Romans, but the moderns give the preference to *Frescati*, the antient *Tusculum*, where Cicero had a villa, at which he composed those sublime discourses upon the contempt of Death, and other important subjects, called *the Tusculan Questions*.

5. At the foot of *Mount Albano*, South of *Tusculum*, stood *Alba Longa*. In this territory Pompey had a villa, called *Albanum*.

6. *Capua*, the place where Hannibal and his army are said to have been detained by the luxuries of Italy, but where he probably staid for very different reasons, is seated on the river *Volturnus*.

7. *Miseno*, a cape between *Puteoli* (Puzzoli) and *Cuma*, in the bay of Naples, was so named from *Misenus*, the trumpeter of *Æneas*, who was buried there. *Virgil Æn.* 6, 234.—As was cape *Palinuro*, from being the burial place of *Palinurus*, *Æneas's* Pilot. *Æn.* 6, 381.

8. *Æneas* is supposed to have landed between the *Tiber* and the *Numicius*, where he founded the city of *Lavinia*.

9. A little to the N. E. of Naples stands *Nola*, where *Marcellus* repulsed *Hannibal*.

10. Near *Beneventum* in the *Principato Citeriore*, were the *Furcæ Caudinæ*, now called the *Forchia d' Arpaia*,



a narrow defile, where Pontius, the General of the Samnites, obliged the Romans to pass under the yoke.

11. Near the *Aufidus*, now called the *Ofanto*, stood the village of *Cannæ*, famous for the fourth, and greatest victory obtained by Hannibal over the Romans, under the Consuls Terentius Varro and Paulus Æmilius. The field where this battle was fought is to this day called the "bloody field." Pezzo di Sangue."

12. *Brundisium*, now called *Brundisi*, is the best harbour in the Adriatic. From this port was the usual passage to Greece, on account of it's safety; the shortest is from *Otranto*, where the Adriatic is but 60 miles wide. —Pliny says that from this spot the snowy tops of the *Acroceraunian Mountains* in Epirus may be distinctly seen.

13. At *Castro* was the Temple of Minerva, mentioned by Virgil. *Æt.* 3, 531.

14. The famous city of *Tarentum*, which stands on the N. E. corner of the Gulf of the same name, on account of the indolence of the inhabitants, still deserves the epithet applied to it by the Poets, "*Molle Tarentum*," "the effeminate Tarentum." Not even a column remains of all the Temples, Theatres, and other Monuments of this city's former opulence.

15. In the Gulf of Salerno was *Pæstum*; the antient walls of which are now standing, besides parts of several temples and other public buildings, which are in great repute among the admirers of architecture.

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## HUNGARY.

Boundaries—N. Poland; E. and S. Turkey in Europe; W. Germany.

Hungary, according to these boundaries, comprehends Hungary Proper, Sclavonia, Croatia, Dalmatia, and Transylvania.

Hungary Proper is divided into two parts, *Upper* and *Lower Hungary*.

Principal Towns of U. Hungary—Presburg, and Tokay, famous for a rich wine of the same name.

Capital of L. Hungary—Buda.

Sclavonia is subject to the house of Austria, and is noted for having often been the seat of

war between the Austrians and Turks.—It's chief towns are, Posega, Zagrad, Effeck, Gradiska, and Peter-waradin.

Croatia is subject to the same power.—Capital, Carlstadt.

Dalmatia is divided between four Powers, as follow :

|                         | <i>Chief City.</i> |
|-------------------------|--------------------|
| Hungarian Dalmatia..... | Segna              |
| Venetian.....           | Spalatro           |
| Turkish.....            | Herzegovina        |
| Ragusan.....            | Ragusa             |

Transylvania is subject to Austria.—It's chief city is Hermanstadt.

Rivers—The Danube runs through Hungary, and receives in it's course—1. The DRAVE, which rises in Austria, separates Hungary from Sclavonia, and falls into the Danube near Effeck.—2. The TEISSE, or TEYS, which rises in the Carpathian Mountains, and falls into the Danube at some distance from Belgrade.—3. The RAAB enters

the West side of Hungary, and falls into the Danube near Raab.—4. The WAAG rises in the North of Hungary, and is discharged into the Danube near Comorra.—5. The GRAN rises in the Carpathian Mountains, and running S. W. joins the Danube near the city of Gran.

**Mountains**—The CRAPACOT CARPATHIAN Mountains, which separate Hungary from Poland.

**Produce, &c.**—Hungary is in general a fruitful country. The Gardens abound with a profusion of Fruits and esculent Plants; the Woods are well stocked with Game; and the Rivers with Fish. The Animals are both numerous and excellent, particularly the Horses and Sheep.—It's principal exports are, Wines, Metals, Minerals, Cattle, Wool, and Leather; for which commodities they receive in return, Spices, Cloths, and other foreign articles.





## TURKEY IN EUROPE.

Boundaries—N. Russia, Poland, and Hungary ; E. the Black Sea, the Sea of Marmora, and the Archipelago ; S. the Mediterranean ; and W. the Adriatic.

Turkey consists of nine Provinces.

*Provinces N. of the Danube.**Chief Towns.*

|                                    |                                       |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Moldavia.....                      | Jassy                                 |
| Budzac Tartary, or Bessarabia..... | } Bender                              |
| Walachia.....                      |                                       |
|                                    | } Tergovisto or Tervis, and Buchoreft |
|                                    |                                       |

*Provinces S. of the Danube.**Chief Towns.*

|                |                                            |
|----------------|--------------------------------------------|
| Bulgaria.....  | } Sophia, Widin, Nicopoli, Varna           |
| Servia.....    |                                            |
| Bosnia.....    | Belgrade                                   |
|                | Seraio                                     |
| Romania.....   | } Constantinople, Adrianople, Philippopoli |
|                |                                            |
| Albania .....  | Chimæra                                    |
| The Morea..... | Misitra                                    |

MOLDAVIA, so called from the river *Moldaw*, or *Moldava*, has been successively subject to Hungary, Poland, Germany, Russia, and the Porte; to which last

BESSARABIA, called by the Turks *Budzac Tartary*, is chiefly inhabited by roving Tartars, subject to the Turkish empire.—Bender, it's capital, is remarkable for being the residence of Charles XII. of Sweden, for four years after his defeat at Pultowa.—Vid. p. 100.

WALACHIA has been alternately subject to the Emperour of Germany and the Turks, to whom it was ultimately ceded in 1739.

These Provinces are separated from the rest of Turkey by the DANUBE (the antient Ister) This river is the largest in Europe, rises in Domeschingen, in Swabia, and flows N. E. by Ulm, where it becomes navigable ; it then runs through Bavaria and Austria by Ratisbon, Passau, and Vienna ; after this it enters Hungary, and flows S. E. by Presburg, Buda, and Belgrade, where it is so deep that the Turks and Germans have frequently had ships of war upon it ; hence it takes it's course through part of Turkey, separating Walachia from Bulgaria, and at last is discharged by several mouths into the Black Sea.

BULGARIA, which once formed a part of the kingdom of Hungary, became the possession of the Turks about the

middle of the 15th century, since which time it has continued under the government of that empire.—The capital of this Province, Sophia, or Soffa, (called by the inhabitants Triaditza) is one of the most frequented thoroughfares in Turkey, as all persons travelling from Constantinople to Ragusa, Venice, or into Hungary usually pass through this town.

SERVIA and BORNIA, which form the greater part of *Turkish Illyricum*, were once part of the Hungarian dominions, but were finally ceded to the Turks, at the peace of Belgrade, in 1739.

ROMANIA, the largest of all the Turkish Provinces, is divided into three Governments or Sangiackships, namely, Kirkeli, of which Philippopoli is the capital; Gallipoli, with a capital of the same name; and Byzantium, or Byzia, of which Constantinople is the capital.

CONSTANTINOPLE, the capital of all Turkey, the *Byzantium* of the antients, and now called by the natives, *Stamboul*, and by Europeans, *the Porte*, is one of the most celebrated cities in Europe, and is the residence of the Turkish Sovereign, the Grand Signior or Sultan; situated as it is, upon an isthmus projecting towards Anatolia, it seems to occupy one of the most advantageous positions in the world for receiving the treasures of all other countries; those of the Mogul's empire, the East Indies, China, and the remote parts of the North, come by the way of the Black Sea; and by the Sea of Marmora,

the merchandizes of Arabia, Egypt, the Coast of Africa, the West Indies, and whatever is produced in Europe.—The principal public buildings in this city are, the Seraglio, or Sultran's Palace, one of the most sumptuous edifices in the world; and the Church of St. Sophia, which was built in the 6th century, by the Emperour Justinian, and was formerly a Christian Church, but is now converted into a Turkish Mosque.

ADRIANOPLE, called by the Turks *Edrene*, takes it's name from the Emperour Adrian, who founded, or rather restored it. In this city is a most superb mosque, built by Selim I. grandfather of the present Sultan.

Trajanopoli, the antient Zernis, being repaired and beautified by the Emperour Trajan, about the end of the first century, was called by his name.

Philippopoli was founded by Philip, the father of Alexander the Great; it is situated on the river Maritza.

Gallipoli (the antient Callipolis) is situated on a strait, at the entrance of the Sea of Marmora, from which the strait itself, antiently known by the name of the *Hellespont*, and in more modern times by that of the *Dardanelles*, is also frequently called the *Strait of Gallipoli*.

Lady M. W. Montague says pleasantly enough of this strait, "I see nothing improbable in the adventure of Leander, or very wonderful in the bridge of boats of



Xerxes, 'tis so narrow, 'tis not surprising a young lover should attempt to swim, or an ambitious King try to pass his army over it, but then 'tis so subject to storms, 'tis no wonder the lover perished, and the bridge was broken."

This country also, as well as Italy, is *classic ground*, and deserves a better description than can be contained within the limits of this little volume. The mention of a few places, however, may serve to excite the curiosity of the young learner to read a most interesting Grecian History, "the Travels of Anacharsis."

In MACEDONIA were—1. Thessalonica (Salonichi) built by Cassander, in honour of Thessalonica, the sister of Alexander the Great. It is famous for being the residence of Cicero, during his banishment; and for the Epistle which St. Paul addressed to the inhabitants of this city.—2. Peila, the birth-place of Alexander.—3. Philippi, formerly a considerable city, but now only a small village. In the plain near this place Brutus and Cassius were defeated by Mark Antony, forty-two years before Christ. To the Christians of this city also St. Paul addressed one of his Epistles. On a Peninsula in this Province, extending into the Ægean Sea, stands Mount Athos, now called *Monte Santo*.

In THESSALIA (Janna) are—1. Larissa, situated on the river Peneus; it is famous for being the birth-place of Achilles.—2. Pharfalia, (Pharza) where Julius Cæsar gained a decisive victory over Pompey, forty eight years

before Christ ; hence Lucan's Poem, which describes the contest between these two great rivals, is called *the Pharsalia*. In this Province are the famous Mountains Olympus, Ossa, Pelion, Pierus, Oeta, and Othrys ; the celebrated vale of Tempe ; and the rivers Peneus, Sperchius, Enipeus, and Asopus.

IN EPIRUS (Albania) 1. On a peninsula stood Actium, near which Augustus defeated Antony and Cleopatra, in a naval fight.—2. Dyrrachium (Durazzo) the Epidamnus of the Greeks, was the common landing place from Brundisium in Italy. In this province are, the Acrocerannian Mountains ; and Pindus, a chain which divides Epirus and Thessaly.

IN GREECE, properly so called, are—1. Athens, (Setines) the ancient capital of Attica, which exceeded all the other cities of Greece in grandeur and opulence, and was the nursery of the most eminent Philosophers, Statesmen, Orators, and Generals, that the world ever produced. It was first governed by Kings, then by Archons, and afterwards fell successively under the power of the Persians, Macedonians, and Grecians ; and in later times under that of the Turks and Venetians alternately ; it is now subject to the former of these powers. Among the many magnificent ruins which remain of this famous city are, the Temples of Minerva and Theseus, the Theatre of Bacchus, the Temple of the Winds, and that of Jupiter Olympius. The Harbours Phalareus and Munichia are now neglected, but the

Pyræus is still much resorted to, and by the Greeks is called *Porto Drago*, and by the Italians, *Porto Leone*.

The Rivers Ilissus and Cephissus, which watered the plains of Athens, are almost lost, being divided into Canals, for the purpose of watering the Olive yards.

2. About ten miles from Athens stood Marathon, famous for the defeat of the Persians by the Athenian General Miltiades.

3. Megara, which once was the capital of a Republic, and contested the point of superiority with Athens, is now a village, consisting of a few poor cottages, but not without fine remains of antiquity.

4. Eleusis (Lespina) is now in ruins, but the Pillars of the Temple of Ceres, all of the finest white marble, invite numberless travellers to visit this place.

5. Thebes, (Thive) the antient capital of Bæotia.

6. Delphi, famous for the Temple and Oracle of Apollo.—Near this city the *Pythian Games* were celebrated, in honour of that god.

7. Between Mount Oeta and the Malian Gulf was the narrow pass called Thermopylæ, which Leonidas, with three hundred Spartans, for a long time defended against Xerxes' whole army, 'till being overpowered by numbers,

they fell bravely fighting for the liberty of their country. —A monument was erected on the spot with this inscription: O STRANGER, TELL THE LACEDÆMONIANS THAT WE LIE HERE IN OBEDIENCE TO THEIR LAWS.

In this part of Turkey are the Mountains Parnassus, Helicon, and Cytheron.

PELOPONESUS, now called *the Morea*, antiently contained the kingdoms of Sicyon, Argos, and Mycenæ, Corinth, Achaia proper, Arcadia, and Sparta, and was a country distinguished for the splendour of it's cities, the courage and virtue of it's inhabitants, and the power of it's several states. The Turks have divided it into four Provinces—1. Belvedera, Chiarenza, Brezzo-di-Maina, and Saccharia.

1. Corinth, called by the Turks *Gerame*, was antiently one of the finest cities in all Greece, and was crowded with magnificent Temples, Palaces, Amphitheatres, Baths, and Porticos, which were filled with Statues by the best Masters. The singular decoration and beautiful capitals of their columns gave rise to a stile of Architecture called the *Corinthian order*; though these superb edifices are now destroyed. This city still retains it's commercial superiority over the rest of the towns in the Morea, by it's advantageous situation on the Isthmus, which commands the entrance into the Peninsula.



Near this city were celebrated the famous *Isthmian* Games, in honour of Neptune, the ruins of whose Temple are still to be seen.

2. Sicyon, now called *Basilica*, was the capital of one of the most antient kingdoms of Greece.

3. Ægium, where Agamemnon assembled the Chiefs of Greece before the expedition to Troy.

4. Patræ, (Patras) situated at the foot of a Mountain, about a mile from the Sea, gives name to the Gulf between the Coast and the Island of Cephalaria.

5. Nemea, a village famed for the antient *Nemean* Games, instituted in honour of Hercules.

6. Argos retains it's original name, though it is stripped of all it's magnificence—"We enquired, in vain, says an intelligent traveller \*, for the vestiges of it's numerous edifices, the Theatre, the Gymnasium, the Temples, the Monuments, which it once boasted, contending even with Athens in antiquity, and in favours conferred by the Gods."

7. Napoli di Romania, the antient Nauplia, serves as a port to Argos. Here are the remains of a Temple of Neptune.

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\* Chandler's Travels into Greece, p. 229.

8. Arcadia, which lay in the middle of the Peloponnesus, was a country famous for it's rural and pastoral scenery. In this country was Mantinea, famous for the death of Epaminondas, the the Theban General; it is now called *Tripolizza*.

9. Belvedera, from which the whole Province now takes it's name, is situated on the same spot where the antient Elis stood.

10. In Olympia, the present *Langanico*, was a most magnificent Temple of Jupiter Olympius, with a noble statue of that heathen god, thirty feet high. Here were the other works of Phidias deposited, and those of Myron and Lysippus, the most admired artists of Greece. Here were also kept all the votive offerings of Crowns of Gold, and Chariots of Brass, which Princes and Generals came to lay at the shrine of this deity.—In the plains near this city were celebrated the great *Olympic Games*, from which the computation by *Olympiads* took it's rise, which began 400 years\* after the destruction of Troy, and continued 'till the time of Constantine the Great, when a new mode of reckoning was introduced, viz. by *indictions* (a cycle of 15 years) Jan. 1. A.D. 313; about the same time the statue of Jupiter, made by Phidias, was removed to Constantinople.

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\* This year answers to the 776th before Christ, and is a remarkable æra in history.

11. In Messenia, at the bottom of the Peloponessus, was Pylos, the city of Nestor, now called *Navarino*. The principal modern towns are, Coron, about seventeen miles from Cape Gallo; and Modon, the antient Methone.

Misitra, the antient Sparta or Lacedæmon, stands on the banks of the Eurotas, now the *Basilopotamus*; where are still the remains of Temples of Venüs, Helen, and Hercules, and particularly of the Persian Gallery, or Portico, erected in memory of the signal victory gained by the Greeks over the Persians at Platæa. The materials of the other magnificent buildings have been used to build Greek Churches and Turkish Mosques.

In the Morea are, the rivers Peneus, Inachus, Alpheus, and Eurotas; and the Mountains Taygetus, Cyllene, Mænalus, Erymanthus, and Lycæus, so often mentioned by Virgil in his *Georgics*.

Gulfs, Bays, &c.—G. of Saros, G. of Contessa, (Sinus Strymonicus) G. of Monte Santo, (Sinus Singiticus) G. of Cassandra, (S. Toronaicus) G. of Salonichi, (S. Thermaicus) G. of Engia, (S. Saronicus) G. of Napoli, (S. Argolicus) G. of Colokythia, (S. Laconicus) G. of Coron, (S. Messeniacus) G. of Lepanto, (S. Corinthiacus)

Capes, &c.—C. Colonna, (Sunium Promontorium) C. Angelo (Malia Prom.) C. Matapan (Tænarus) C. Gallo, (Acritas) and C. Torneſe, (Chelonites).

Produce, &c.—Turkey in Europe contains ſome of the moſt fertile Provinces in all the world; the climate is genial, the ſeaſons temperate, and the ſoil generous; beſides Corn and Herbs, and every neceſſary vegetable, it produces Fruits in the greateſt abundance and perfection, and affords many excellent Drugs, not common in other European countries; the Fowls and Quadrupeds, to the wild and domeſtic, are plentiful and very fine; in particular the country abounds with Partridges and Goats; and the Turkiſh Horſes are exceedingly beautiful and ſerviceable. Their principal exports are, Carpets of a peculiar texture, which are highly valued in other countries; Leather, and Shagreen Skins; Coffee, Rice, Rhubarb, Opium, Wine, Oil, Dates, Olives, Almonds, Figs, and Raiſins; alſo Boxwood and Mother of Pearl; but their moſt valuable commodities, as, Silk, Cotton, dyeing materials, and Goat's and Camel's Hair, they ſend out in an unmanufactured ſtate, without improving their value by labour; indeed the chief of their commerce is carried on by Jews, who, taking advantage of the natural paſſive temper of the Turks, and their contempt of buſineſs, ſell the commodities of the country to other nations, as beſt ſuits their own convenience and intereſt.



## MEDITERRANEAN ISLANDS.

1. CYPRUS has been famous in all ages for the fertility of the soil, the excellence of it's climate, and the advantages of it's situation ; it is subject to the dominion of the Turks.

Principal Towns—NICOSIA, the capital, and residence of the Turkish *Beglerbeg*, or Viceroy, stands in the center of the Island ; and BAFFO, the celebrated *Paphos*, a Port at the W. end of the Island, where a few broken columns remain, probably of the famous Temple of Venus, to whom this island was antiently sacred.

2. RHODES, an island situated about 20 miles S. W. of Natolia, enjoys a good air and a fertile soil, but, like every place subject to the Turks, is badly cultivated.

Capital and Sea-port—RHODES.

On this island stood the famous statue of Apollo, called *the Colossus*, one of the seven wonders of the world ; it was made entirely of brass, by Chares, an artist born at Lindos, a town in the island ; it was 150 feet high, and was placed upright, with it's legs extended

across the harbour of Rhodes, so that ships might sail under it; and if what is said of it be true, that it held a light in each hand, for the direction of vessels into the harbour at night \*, the Rhodians would have been much obliged to their tutelar god to have withstood the effects of the earthquake, which threw it down 85 years after it was erected.

3. *CANDIA*, the antient *Crete*, is also subject to the Turks, and is the largest of all the Greek islands. The greater part of this island is rocky and barren, but the rest is exceedingly fruitful. Its principal produce are, Wines and Wheat, which are excellent.

Chief Towns—*CANDIA*, the capital, which is supposed to stand nearly on the site of the antient *Matium*; *CANEA*, the former *Cydonia*; and *GORTYNA*, near to which was the famous Labyrinth built by *Dædalus*, for *Minos*, an antient King and Lawgiver of this island.

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\* *Payne's Geography*, Vol II. p. 308

Having had occasion not long ago to send to a young friend, who was absent from me for a time, an account of the Islands in the Archipelago and Ionian Sea, I shall beg leave, by way of a description of the same, to insert the letters in this place.



## LETTER I.

*Sept. 19, 1798.*

"DEAR —,

"I consider the part of the world about which we were last employed the most interesting, except Palestine, of all the countries of the earth—so many ingenious and innocent fables, so many precious morsels of poetry, and other valuable remains of antiquity, are attached to it's history, that I know of no greater satisfaction than what an intelligent traveller must feel, who has an opportunity of viewing the very places, where the principal agents of such remarkable events have lived and flourished. We have already gone a short classical tour of Italy and Greece; it remains, therefore, that we pay a visit to the Islands in the Egean and Ionian Sea; which accounts, for fear of fatiguing your attention with mere narrative, I shall, to the best of my nautical abilities, throw into the form of a voyage: but before we set sail, it will be necessary that we should know something of the seas themselves, which we are about to navigate.

"The ARCHIPELAGO, antiently called the *Egean Sea*, is a considerable branch of the Mediterranean, extending Northward between the Shores of Turkey in Europe, and Turkey in Asia, 'till it meets the Gulf of Salonichi on the N. W. and the Sea of Marmora on the N. E. and the Southern coasts of Macedonia and Romania, it contains a great number of small islands, called the *Archipelagos*, and by seamen, *the Arches*, which lie dispersed in every part of it. As these form part of the history of Greece, we could not refuse ourselves the pleasure of visiting them before we left the country; with this resolution we hired a small galley at Contessa, and set sail from that Gulf, with a light N. W. wind, and kept for some time coasting along the Southern shore of Macedonia. The first island we saw our Captain informed us was THASO, or THASUS\*, as it was antiently called, a mountainous but fertile island, and much famed for its Wines and Marble; Its chief town is of the same name. Sailing hence we touched at *Samothrace*, now called SAMODRACHI, which was so named because it was peopled from the continent of Thrace, which is only 38 miles distant from it. About 12 miles S. W. of this lies EMBRO, the antient *Imbros*, an island overgrown with woods, and abounding with game; it contains four small villages, one of which bears the same name as the island. Steering hence, in a S. W. direction, we came to *Lemnos*, now called STALIMENE. This island is of a

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\* The learner ought to trace these Islands with a pencil, in the order in which they arise, in D'Anville's Maps, as well as in some modern Atlas.



quadrangular form, and, except in the Eastern part of it, is tolerably fertile ; after taking a general survey of the island, we visited the principal town *Myrina* ; on the Forum, or Market-place of which, Pliny says, Mount Athos, which is 87 miles distant, will, at the Solstice, cast it's shadow : we regretted that it was too late in the Summer for us to see this phenomenon ; and as none of the present inhabitants have observed it, we may be allowed to doubt whether it was not the accidental shadow of a passing cloud which the natural historian saw, even if he was ever there, which is a great question ; however, it is not in itself an uninteresting problem, and may easily be solved, I suppose, on the spot, with a common walking stick, provided the height of the mountain was given you, which is calculated to be about 11 Stadia\*.

“ We were detained at Lemnos longer than we intended by a S. E. wind, which blew for three days successively. After this we set sail for *TENEPOS*, a small island on the coast of Phrygia, and generally supposed to lie a little W. of the ruins of old Troy ; here I could not help calling to mind an anecdote of a modern Greek, which, I remember, I was much pleased with when I was a boy, and as I suppose the taste of all boys, in this respect, is the same, it may not afford you less satisfaction than it did me. “ When the late Mr. Anson (Lord Anson's brother) was upon his travels in the East, he hired a vessel to visit the isle of Tenedos. His pilot, an old Greek, as they were sailing along, said with some satisfaction, “ There 'twas our fleet lay.” Mr. Anson demanded, “ What

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\* The Stadium is nearly a furlong, or 8th part of a mile.

fleet?" "What fleet!" replied the old man, (a little piqued at the question) "why our Grecian fleet at the siege of Troy." (Eleg. Ext. p. 243.)—For my own part I admire the national pride of the old Greek, and though the Trojan war, and the Grecian expedition, are now held to be a fable, I confess my classical creed is too firmly fixed to be suddenly overturned by any new hypothesis. Leaving Tenedos in the care of it's guardian Apollo \*, we sailed hence to LESBOS, or MITYLENE, the birth-place of Alcæus, Theophrastus, and Arion, who were severally famous in Poetry, Philosophy, and Music; and also of the elegant Sappho, of whom the few fragments that remain are enough to entitle her to the appellation of the "tenth Muse." The capital of Lesbos is CASTRO, the antient *Mitylene*.—Now stretching across the Archipelago we made the island of SCIRO, or *Skyro*, which is remarkable for nothing but a good haven on the S. W. side. Above this lie three other islands, called SCHIATTA, (Sciathus) SCHOPOLI, (Scopelos) and HALONESUS, of which we never yet heard any thing sufficient to induce us to visit them; we determined, therefore, to go directly to EUBÆA, the distance of which from Sciro is 14 leagues due N. This island, which is now called *Negropont*, is the largest in this sea, and is separated from the main-land of Achaia, or Livadia, by a strait called *Euripus*; it is a very fertile island, producing Corn,

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\* Most of these islands had a tutelar god presiding over them—Samothea was sacred to Cybele, Imbros to Mercury, and Lemnos to Vulcan.

Wine, Fruit, and Cattle, in great abundance. Its principal town is NEGROPONT, situated on the Euripus, probably not far from the site of its antient capital *Cbalcis*; it is about six hours' passage from hence to Scio, the antient *Chios*, which is one of the most beautiful and populous Islands in the Archipelago; it produces Corn, Cotton, Silk, and Wines; and the Groves of Orange and Lemon Trees which line the shore, present a delightful appearance at Sea. The harbour, which is large enough to contain a fleet of 80 sail, is the rendezvous of all the shipping to and from Constantinople.—S. E. of Eubæa, at about a league distance, is ANDRI, or *Andros*, another beautiful island, where are above 30 neat villages embosomed in groves of oranges, citrons, mulberries, pomegranates, and figs: the principal wealth of these consists in the manufacture of Silks, which are esteemed the best in all Turkey: besides this the soil produces Wine, Oil, Barley, and many kinds of delicious Fruits; this is the most southerly of a set of islands, called the *Cyclades*, because they surround the island of Delos in a Circle.—Next to this, off the promontory of Sunium, is ZEA, (Ceos) the birth-place of Simonides, the first elegiac poet; still farther lie three other islands, FERMINI, or TERMIE, (Cythnos or Thermia) SERFO, (Seriphus) and SIFANTO (Siphus); these we left on the starboard \*, and directed our course between TINOS, (Tenos) and MYCONE, (Myconus) 'till we saw PAROS, the birth-place

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\* The right-hand side of a ship.

of Phidias and Praxiteles, two famous antient statuarys; indeed the *Parian* marble, so justly celebrated for it's peculiar whiteness, deserved such artists as these to work it. The well-known *Chronicle of Paros*, are marbles inscribed with Greek records; which were purchased by the Earl of Arundel, and presented in 1667 to the University of Oxford, who named them, in honour of the donor, the *Arundelian Marbles*. These inscriptions, which were written 264 years before the Christian æra, form a very authentic summary of antient Chronology, during the space of 300 years.—W. of Paros lies ANTIPAROS, the antient Oliarus; and in the E. is NAXIA, or NAXOS, the most fruitful of all the islands in the Archipeiago, and particularly in Vines, for which reason it was sacred to the jolly god Bacchus. The inhabitants shewed us a heap of ruins of marble and granite, which they told us were certainly the ruins of his Temple.—In the midst of these islands lies DELOS, the smallest, but antiently most famous island of them all, being the supposed birth-place of Apollo and Diana; it is now only a desolate and uninhabited rock.—We now directed our course S. E. to PATMOS, the island to which St. John the Evangelist was banished by the Emperour Domitian, in the year of Christ 96, and where he wrote his *Apocalypse*, or book of Revelations, by divine inspiration.—N. W. of this is NICARIE Island, the antient *Icaria*; and N. E. is SAMOS, which stands so high, that we saw it at 20 leagues distance. This once favourite island of Juno seems to have forfeited the goddess's protection some time, for the villages are the worst built, and the inhabitants the



most inhospitable of any that we have yet visited. We left this island the next day, and being informed that the inhabitants of Smyrna were about to celebrate a fête, in honour of our countryman, NELSON, we determined to be present at it. I should not have brought you into Asia again, but it was impossible for us, as Englishmen, to absent ourselves from a festival given expressly in honour of British valour, and of a victory which has diffused throughout all this part of Asia a mixture of joy and wonder, scarcely to be expressed.—From this place you will receive my letter, and in my next I promise to send you a similar account of the rest of the Archipelagos, and also of the Islands in the Ionian Sea. In mean time believe me your's, &c. &c."



## LETTER II.

VENICE, Nov. 24, 1798.

"DEAR —,

"Having witnessed the most unbounded public exultations at Smyrna, in honour of the HERO OF THE NILE, we set sail from the port of Smyrna, which is one of the finest in the Levant, and coasted it along the verdant shores of Asia Minor, till we came in sight of STANCHIO Island, the antient *Cos*, having left two smaller islands on the right, *Leros*, now called CAPRA, and *Calymna* (Calimno).—We are now among a new set of islands, called the *Sporades*, so named because they lie scattered along the coast of Asia, and at the entrance of the Archipelago. The passage through the Stanchio road

is a very safe one, and is the direct fair-way to Rhodes; but as this island, as well as Scarpanto, (Carpathus) lay so much out of our course, we tacked about and stood to the Westward, passing the island of STAMPALIA, (Astypalæa) and so between NIO (Anaphe) and SANTORINI, antiently called *Thera* or *Calista*, to MILO, (Melos) where we landed, but not before one of their pilots came to our assistance, our helm's-man having very prudently professed that he did not know the port, though it is one of the best and largest in the Mediterranean. Milo has a town of the same name, containing about 5000 inhabitants. When we left this island, the wind blowing N. N. W. our Captain, who was a Greek, would fain have persuaded us to take a sight of SALAMIS, the present *Coluri*, which lies in the Gulf of *Agina*, or *Engia*, where Themistocles and Eurybiades defeated Xerxes, the Persian King, in a great naval battle 480 years before Christ; if it had been the Mouth of the Nile indeed, we might have been induced to take his advice, but feeling in the present instance no curiosity to prompt us to go so far out of our way, to see a spot where a trophy once stood, we begged leave to decline his proposal, and made directly towards CERIGO, the antient *Cybera*, sacred to Venus, which is about five leagues distant from the promontory of Malea. Hence we sailed round the Morea, passing within sight of the Capes Matapan and Gallo, 'till we came to anchor in the harbour of ZANTE (Zacynthus). The English Consul, who resides here, received us very politely, and we were induced to pass three days at the English factory. This island has been stiled, and not hyperbolically, the *Golden Island*; the

country is delightfully pleasant, and fertile, in Corn, Wine, and Oil; besides many excellent fruits, among which are the finest Muscadine Grapes, and Currants, or "Corinth Grapes", great quantities of which are exported or England. The islanders believe we purchase this last mentioned fruit for the purpose of dyeing, and are themselves totally ignorant of the excellence of a currant pudding, which we requested to have made for us upon our landing, though it afterwards equally surprised and pleased all who tasted of it.—Leaving Zante, we proceeded immediately to Port *Arogosto*, on the S. W. side of Cephalonia. This is a large island, and very fertile in fruits and grain; and what will astonish you to hear in England, the trees are now laden with fine fruits, which they bear in this country twice in a year, in April and again in November. Between Cephalonia and the mainland lie the islands *ITHACA*, the country of Ulysses; *DULICHUM* and *LEUCATA*, now called *St. Maura*; besides a number of small islands, called by the Greeks the *Echinades*.—The next and last island of any note in this sea is *CORFU*, the antient *Corcyra* or *Pheacia*, it lies near the entrance of the Adriatic Sea, or Gulf of Venice, and has a town of the same name, with a fortified harbour. Here we found part of the Russian and Turkish fleets lying at anchor, and also a Venice trader, which happened to be going to set sail for Ravenna five days after we arrived; we accordingly dismissed our galley, and going on board the Venetian, arrived safe in Italy, from whence I intend shortly to come by Hamburgh to England. 'Till then I am, your's, &c."

*Mediterranean Islands continued.*

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4. SICILY, antiently called *Tinacria*, from it's triangular form, is the largest island in the Mediterranean; it lies just off the S. point of Italy, being separated from the kingdom of Naples by a narrow strait, which is called the *Pharo of Messina*, from a *Pharos*, or light house, on the East cape.

Sicily is divided into three Provinces, called *Vallies*—1. The Val di Demona; 2. The Val di Noto; 3. The Val di Mazara.

In the Val di Demona, or Demino, the principal towns are—1. MESSINA, the antient *Zancle*, a large and well built city, with a very deep and capacious port; 2. Catana, at the foot of Mount *Ætna*, by the eruption of which in 1693 it was almost entirely destroyed; it was afterwards rebuilt, and is at present a considerable city, with an University.

In the Val di Noto are—1. Syracuse, (*Syracusæ*) the antient capital of the island. This



city exhibits a sad contrast to it's former magnificence ; as Mr. Brydone describes it, " the mighty Syracuse, the most opulent and powerful of all the Grecian \* cities, which by it's own proper strength was able, at different times, to contend against the powers of Carthage and Rome ; this haughty and mighty city is now reduced even below the consequence of the most insignificant burgh ;" to which may be added, that the famous *fountain of Arethusa* is now nothing but a pool of thick and brackish water.—2. Enna, a city of great poetical fame, was situated almost in the center of the island. Milton considers Enna not much inferior to Paradise:

Not that fair field  
Of Enna, where Proserpine gathering flow'rs,  
Herself a fairer flow'r, by gloomy Dis  
Was gathered.....  
.....might with this Paradise  
Of Eden strive.—

In the Val di Mazara are—1. Palermo, the antient *Panormus*, a regular and well built city,

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\* It was founded by a colony from Corinth.

which disputes the honour of being the capital with Messina.—2. TRAPANI, the antient *Drepanum*.—3. GIRGENTI, on the site of the citadel of *Agrigentum*, formerly a town of great magnificence, contains the most entire remains of antiquity in the island; these consist of the ruins of the temple of Concord, the tomb of Theron, and fragments of columns, supposed to have belonged to the temple of Jupiter Olympius, which was the largest edifice of the kind in the heathen world.

Capes, Rivers, Produce, &c.—C. Pharo, or Faro, C. Passaro, and C. Boco, form the three angular points of the island. In the Faro strait are the well-known rock and whirlpool *Scylla* and *Charybdis*, the dread of antient mariners. Such certainly is the nature of the current in these straits, that, in endeavouring to keep clear of one, ships are in great danger of being driven upon the other; but the fears of sailors probably exaggerated the matter, and the pens of Homer and Virgil were ready enough to realize their terrors. Mr. Brydone's observations on this subject deserve the attention both of the seaman and scholar. "It must be owned," says he, "that it does not altogether come up to the formidable description that Homer gives of it, the reading of which, like that of Shakespeare's *Cliff*, almost makes one's head

giddy. Neither is the passage so wondrous narrow and difficult as he makes it. Indeed it is probable that the breadth of it is greatly increased since his time, by the violent impetuosity of the current ; and this violence too must have always diminished in proportion as the breadth of the channel increased. Our pilot says, there are many small rocks which shew their heads near the base of the large ones. These are probably the dogs that are described as howling round the monster Scylla. There are likewise many caverns that add greatly to the noise of the waters, and tend still to encrease the horror of the scene."—The chief Mountain on the island is *ÆTNA*, called by the natives *Gibello*. This most formidable volcano almost incessantly emits smoke, and sometimes fire, earth, and stones, in a liquid state, and then the red hot *lava*, running down the side of the mountain, spreads desolation all around, and levels the works of Nature, as well as the pride of human art, in ashes. The first of these eruptions we read of is mentioned by Diodorus Siculus, without affixing any date ; the next by Thucydides, 734 years before Christ ; since which time, to the year 1787, there have happened thirty-two more eruptions, of which that of 1693 was the most terrible, being succeeded by an earthquake, which destroyed the town of Catana and 18,000 of it's inhabitants. Pindar, in his famous ode, (*τ. Pyth.*) describes that of 734, and Lucretius considers their causes philosophically, in his 6th book, line 680 ; to which we may add Virgil's just and accurate description of one. *Æn.* 3, 571.—The principal rivers of Sicily are, the *GIARETTA*, the antient

*Simæthus*; the HIMERA, now called the *Termini*; and the CANTARA, the former *Onabala*. Sicily was once called the *Granary* of the Roman empire, and though its produce may not now be so great as at that time, it still exports great quantities of corn to Naples, which they thresh after the antient manner of treading it out of the ear by oxen. The other productions of the island are, Fruits of many kinds, Wines, Oil, Honey, Manna, and Saffron; this country has also its share of Metals and Minerals; the Cattle are fine; Game of all kinds is found there in great plenty; and considerable benefits arise from the fisheries on the coast. Their principal trade is carried on at Messina and Palermo, and they receive the imports of other countries chiefly from Naples; to the government of which Sicily is annexed.

5. On the N. side of Sicily lies a set of small islands, called the LIPARI ISLANDS; the largest of these are, Lipari, or Lipara; Vulcano, the antient Hiera, the island of Vulcan and the Cyclops; Stombolo, formerly called Strongyle; and Didyme. On the W. side are several small islands, called the *Ægates*, or *Ægades*; their names are, Levenzo, the antient Buccina, Favignana, (Ægusa) and Maretama (Maritima).



6. MALTA, called by the Greeks *Melite*, lies about sixty miles S. of Sicily.

Principal Towns—Valetta, Citta Vittoriosa, or Il Borg, and Citta Vecchia.

Malta was first peopled by a colony of Phœnicians, who, extending their commerce all along the Mediterranean, found this island a commodious station for their vessels, on account of its excellent harbours. It was afterwards subject to the Carthaginians; and in the second Punic war, Sempronius, the Consul, reduced it under the power of the Romans. Upon the decline of the Roman empire, it was subdued by the Goths, then by the Saracens, from whom it was wrested by the Normans in 1090, after which it was for a long time under the same dominion as Sicily, 'till Charles V. of Austria, 1530, gave it to the Knights of the order of St. John of Jerusalem (from that time called the *Knights of Malta*) with a charge to defend it to the utmost of their power. This injunction they religiously observed 'till June 11, 1798, when the French General Buonaparte appearing before Valetta, with a very considerable force under his command, they surrendered, after a short resistance, their Island, their Government, and their Liberty, all at once: this appears, however, to have been the work of individual treachery, for as soon as our victory at Alexandria gave the Maltese hopes of recovering their independence, they immediately shewed their disaffection

to French dominion, by attacking the garrison which was left there to overawe them, and by inviting the English to assist them, to regain the possession of their island; accordingly we are in daily expectation of hearing that Malta is given up to the English, in trust for the Knights, it's rightful owners.

N. W. of Malta is a small island called *Goxa*, separated from it by a channel, about a league broad, in midway of which lies another small island, *Comingo*, which is furnished with a tower, in order to repeat signals of intelligence from one island to the other.

7. Sardinia, the second island in point of magnitude in the Mediterranean, gives the title of *King of Sardinia* to the Duke of Savoy, who was put in possession of it by the Spaniards in 1720.

#### Capital and University—Cagliari.

Sardinia is generally described as a marshy and unhealthy island, but fertile enough wherever it is properly cultivated. Malham judiciously observes of it, "that if some of our Fen farmers were among them, they would soon alter the face of the country, by draining the marshes, and letting in the air and sunshine, to diffuse those noxious exhalations, which arise from it's stagnant

waters; by these means the annual revenues of the island, which now amount only to 5000*l.* would be much increased; and the island would become a much more comfortable place of residence than it is at present.

CORSICA is separated from Sardinia by a narrow strait, called the *Strait of Bonifacio*.

Principal Towns—Bastia, Corte, and Ajaccio.

Corfica once belonged to the Carthaginians, and it afterwards became subject successively to the Romans, Goths, and Saracens, and at length to the people of Genoa, from whom it often revolted between the years 1729 and 1767, 'till the Genoese being no longer able to support their claim, made the island over to France; accordingly Corfica was invaded, and, after a noble resistance, was taken by the French in June 1769, upon which the veteran General PAOLI, who had so long defended his country against invasion and usurpation, came to England, and found that reward which is due to valour, under the protection of the British Court. As to the brave Corficans themselves, they did not permit their conquerors to enjoy the quiet possession of their island, but with the most unconquerable spirit continued to resist the pretensions of the French, 'till cruelty and oppression has nearly extirpated

*This manly race*

Of unsubmitting spirit, wise and brave,  
Who still through bleeding ages struggled hard  
To hold a generous, undiminished state  
Too much in vain.

THOMPSON.

Corfica is now in possession of the Republic of France, and is included in the department of Vaucluse.

8. The **BALEARES** are four islands lying at the W. end of the Mediterranean, opposite the E. coast of Spain; the most easterly of these is **MINORCA**.—Capital, Citadella.

### Principal Harbour—Port Mahon.

This island originally belonged to the Spaniards, but was taken from them by the English in 1708: it was invaded in 1756 by the French, and retaken, after a brave resistance, under General Blakeney; in 1763 it was restored by the treaty of Paris; it was again attacked in 1782, by a united army of French and Spaniards, under the conduct of the Duke de Crillon, and was at length compelled to surrender; in 1783 it was confirmed to Spain, and it has remained in her possession ever since, 'till November 1798, when it surrendered to the English.



MAJORCA, the antient *Palma*, has seen fewer of the vicissitudes of war, being only taken once by the English in 1706, and restored to the Spaniards in 1715, in the possession of whom it still remains.

Capital, Majorca.—Principal Harbour, Alcudi.

IVICA, or YVICA, the antient *Ebusus*, is the most westerly of these islands.—Capital, Ivica.

FORMENTERA, the antient *Ophiusa*, or *Adder Island*, is very little frequented, except by African Corsairs or Pirates; it lies S. E. of Ivica.

Produce, &c.—These islands being mountainous, are not remarkable for their fertility, though some of the vallies are fruitful enough to support their inhabitants. Their chief produce are Vegetables and Salt.

The *Balearic Slingers*, natives of these islands, are famed in history, for their skill in using the sling; and particularly for having assisted the Carthaginians in several engagements during the Punic wars. The present inha-

bitants, particularly those of Minorca, are said to retain a considerable share of their ancestors' dexterity, in the use of these weapons, to this day.

With these islands our account of Europe is closed; the length of which, from Cape St. Vincent in Portugal, to the Ural Mountains in Russia, is 3400 miles, and the breadth, from North Cape in Norway to Cape Matapan in Turkey, is 2400 miles; but though this quarter of the world is inferior in extent to any of the other three, it is allowed to be the most distinguished of them all. It has, it is true, fewer inhabitants than Asia, but this deficiency is amply made up by the energy and spirit of its people; though this may in great measure depend upon its laws and polity, it cannot but be in part attributed to the peculiar temperature of the climate, which invigorates the nerves both of animals and men. With regard to other advantages, what are mines of gold and silver, or groves of spices, in comparison of European productions, the real necessities and comforts of human life? Yet Europe is not deprived even of those; for, from its commerce, its colo-

nies, and foreign settlements, it enjoys, besides it's own, every blessing which nature has bestowed upon the rest of the earth ; in short, Europe is arrived at such a degree of superiority in arts and arms, that, except a small portion of America, the others will not bear a comparison with it ; and if we were to determine which is the most powerful of all it's various Governments, we should certainly say, without hesitation, that of GREAT BRITAIN ; so that, as Europe must be allowed to be the first in pre-eminence of the four grand divisions of the world, ENGLAND may certainly be properly denominated the CITADEL OF EUROPE.



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# AMERICA.

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**A**MERICA, or as it is sometimes called, *the New World*, was discovered by Columbus, a native of Genoa, in 1492, but received it's name from *Americus Vespufius*, a Florentine, who having made some farther discoveries of no great consequence, but of more notoriety than those of Columbus, published an account of his voyage, and claimed a right, to which he had no pretensions, of giving his own name to the whole country.

It is bounded on the North and South by the Polar Seas ; on the East it is washed by the Atlantic ; and on the West by the Pacific Ocean.



This vast Continent is divided almost into two parts by a long and narrow Isthmus, called *the Isthmus of Darien*.—All the territory to the North of the Isthmus is called NORTH AMERICA, and all that to the South is called SOUTH AMERICA.

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### North America

is divided into, Terra de Labrador, or New Britain, Canada, Nova Scotia, the American States, and East and West Florida.

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### NEW BRITAIN,

comprehending all the country lying round Hudson's Bay, or the country of the Esquimaux Indians; the Eastern side of which is called Terra de Labrador, and Western and Southern parts, New North and South Wales.

This extensive territory still belongs to the Crown of Great Britain; and were we to claim the country which belongs to our Sovereign, as far as our mariners have sailed, we ought

to extend it as far as  $82^{\circ}$  South lat. for so far did Captains Hudson and Baffin sail, and gave their own names to the immense Bays there discovered ; but the cold is so intolerable in this latitude, that no Briton has ever settled there at present.

Boundaries—N. the Frozen Sea ; E. the Atlantic ; S. Canada, and the river St. Lawrence ; W. the unexplored parts of America.

There is a small commercial company called the *Hudson's Bay Company*, who trade here with the Indians, bartering the commodities of this country for Skins and Furs ; they also carry on a tolerably extensive Fishery ; but the exclusive privileges of this Company are much disputed at present by the rivalry of the Canadian Merchants.—The Company's principal settlement is at YORK FORT, at the mouth of Nelson's River, which empties itself into Hudson's Bay. The other forts, or rather factories, are, Churchill, Rupert's, Moose, and Albany, which severally stand at the mouths of rivers of the same name.

## CANADA,

OR, THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Boundaries—N. New Britain; S. and W. the river St. Lawrence and the Lakes; E. the territory of the Indians.

Canada, which formerly belonged to the French, was reduced by the British Arms in 1759-60, and is now formed into a British Colony, called the *Province of Quebec*.

Principal Towns—Quebec and Montreal, 170 miles distant from each other, and both situated on the river St. Lawrence; and between them is Trois Rivières, a town so named from the junction of *three rivers*, near the spot where it stands.

The wonders of this country are the Lakes Ontario, Erie, Huron, Michigan, and Lake Superior, the latter of which is 500 leagues in circumference; they all abound with excellent Fish.—Between Ontario and Erie is that remarkable cataract, called the *Fall of Niagara*,

where the water rushes down 150 feet \* perpendicular; the sound of such a vast body of water falling from a height so great, is said to be distinctly heard at the distance of 15 miles.

Rivers—The ST. LAWRENCE issues from the lake Ontario, and after receiving, in it's progress towards the sea, many other very considerable streams, as the Utawas, St. John's River, and Les Trois Rivières, it falls into the Ocean at Cape Rosieres, where it is 90 miles broad; in it's course it forms a variety of Bays and Harbours, besides many fruitful and healthy Islands.

Before we leave this Province, we ought to pay our humble tribute of respect to the memory of GENERAL WOLFE. This brave man was appointed to the command of the land forces in the attack of the strongly-fortified town of Quebec, which arduous and important enterprise he carried into effect with no less skill than valour, Sept. 13, 1759; but in the very moment of victory, so precarious is the tenure of all human honours,

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\* Kalm says 137 feet, and breadth 720, divided in the middle by a rock, but his are probably French feet, which are longer than English, as 16 to 15.



he received a mortal wound, which terminated the life of one of the bravest heroes that Great Britain had ever to regret! In consequence of this action, the whole province of Canada surrendered to the English, and was confirmed to them by the Peace of 1763. It is of more solid advantage to us than it was to the French, by means of the extension of commerce and the consumption of our manufactures which it produces, but in other respects it was dearly bought, at the expence of so much brave English blood as was shed in the conquest of it.—The chief commodity, which the colonists have to give us in exchange, are the Skins and Furs of Animals, which they purchase in great quantities of the native Indians, and at a very moderate rate.

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## NOVA SCOTIA,

*Formerly called ACADIA, and by the Charter of 1784,*

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

Boundaries—N. Gulf of St. Lawrence ;  
S. and E. the Atlantic ; W. New England.

Principal Town—Halifax.

The BAY of FUNDY, so remarkable for it's tides, which rise to the height of 50 feet, separates the Peninsula, which retains the name of Nova Scotia, from New Brunswick. A

very valuable Fishery is carried on by this country on the Eastern side of the Peninsula, from Cape Sable to Cape Canso.

CHEBECTO, or CHEBUCTO HARBOUR, on the W. side of which stands Halifax, is allowed to be one of the finest Harbours in America, both in point of good anchorage for large ships, and excellent landing for boats.

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## THE AMERICAN STATES

COMPREHEND THE FOLLOWING COLONIES.

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| <i>Colonies.</i>                                 | <i>Chief Towns.</i>                       |
|--------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| 1. New Hampshire.....                            | Portsmouth                                |
| 2. Massachusetts Bay .....                       | Boston                                    |
| 3. Rhode Island, and Providence Plantations..... | Newport                                   |
| 4. Connecticut*.....                             |                                           |
| 5. New York ... ..                               | New York                                  |
| 6. New Jersey.....                               | { Trenton, Burlington, and<br>Perth Amboy |
| 7. Pennsylvania.....                             |                                           |
| 8. Delaware .....                                | Newcastle and Dover                       |

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\* These four first are collectively included under the general name of *New England*.

*Colonies.**Chief Towns.*

9. Maryland .....Annapolis
  10. Virginia.....Williamsburg & York Town
  11. North Carolina.....New Berne
  12. South Carolina.....Charles' Town
  13. Georgia.....Savannah and Augusta
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These Colonies claimed an independence of Great Britain, and called themselves the *Thirteen United States of America*, by a declaration published July 8th, 1776. The French entered into an alliance with them under that title, A. D. 1778; and their independence was finally acknowledged by the British Parliament in 1782, which was followed by a general Peace in 1783, and their exact limits were accordingly defined by the treaty.

Boundaries fixed by the definitive treaty of Peace between the King of Great Britain and the United States of America in the year 1783—N. a line extending from Nova Scotia across the four great Lakes of Ontario, Erie, Huron, and Superior, (assigning to the States the Southern half of each) 'till it reaches the Lake

of the Woods; it runs thence in a course due West \* to the river Mississippi; S. the two Floridas; and E. the Eastern coast, from St. Mary's river in Georgia, to the river St. Croix, in the bay of Fundy, together with all Islands within 20 leagues of the shore.

To these States have been since added the States of Vermont, Kentucky, and Columbia.

Vermont lies to the West of the river Connecticut, next to New Hampshire.—Chief Towns, Bennington and Windsor.

Kentucky is situated on the Eastern side of the Ohio.—Chief Town, Lexington.

Columbia was formerly part of Maryland and Virginia, and was ceded by those countries to the States General, for the purpose of building a *Fœderal City* to commemorate their

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\* It should have been due S. for the course mentioned in the treaty would extend to the Pacific, and come out about one degree S. of Nootka Sound.



union; the city was accordingly begun to be built on a spot of ground where two branches of the river Potomac meet, and was named *the City of Washington*, in honour of WASHINGTON, their patriot; and the country in which it stands was called *Columbia*, as a just, though partial memorial of the great and enterprising spirit of COLUMBUS, the real, and now acknowledged discoverer of America.

Each of these States possesses the exclusive right of regulating it's own internal government; but, for the interests of the whole, Delegates are sent to a general Congress, who enact what laws appear most conducive to the public welfare.

**Mountains**—The ALLEGANY, or APPALACHIAN Chain, is the general name of the mountains, which extend in a S. W. direction through the United States; but several ridges belonging to these have received distinct names, such as—1. The *Blue Ridge*, or *South Mountain*, in Pennsylvania, Virginia, and N. Carolina.—2. The *North Mountain*, is a ridge

running parallel to the former ; between them there is a large and fertile vale.—3. The *Laurel Mountains* ; and 4. the *Cumberland Mountains*, in the back settlements towards Kentucky.—5. The *Green Mountains*, in Vermont, and the *Kittatinny*, in New Jersey.

**Rivers**—The Connecticut separates New Hampshire and Vermont, and flows thence through Massachusetts and Connecticut into Long Island Sound ; in New York are Hudson's river, Mohawk and Seneca rivers ; in New Jersey is the Raritan ; in Pennsylvania and Delaware are, the Delaware, the Schuylkill, the Susquehanna, the Monongahela, the Youghiogeny, and the Allegany ; in Columbia is the Potomac ; in Virginia are the Rappahanock, the York River, the James River or Fluvanna, the Appomatox, and the Great and Little Kanhawa ; in Kentucky are the Kentucky and the Green River ; in N. Carolina are the Chowan, formed by the confluence of three others, viz. the Meherrin, the Nottaway, and the Black River ; the Roanoke, with it's two branches, the Staunton and the

Dan ; the Pamlico or Tar River, the Neus ; and Cape Fear, or Clarendon River ; in South Carolina are the Pedee, the Santee, and the Savannah ; in Georgia are the Ogeechee, the Altamaha, and the Flint River.

Bays, Capes, &c.—From Fundy Bay to St. Mary's River, in East Florida ; Passamaquada, Benobscot, and Casco Bays ; Barnstable Bay, Cape Ann ; Boston Harbour, Nahant and Alderton Points ; Long Island Sound ; Newark and Amboy Bays, opposite Staten Island ; Sandy Hook ; Delaware Bay ; Capes May and Henlopen ; Chesapeake Bay, one of the largest in the known world ; Capes Charles and Henry ; Currituck and Roanoke Inlets ; Pamlico Sound ; Capes Hatteras and Lookout ; C. Fear, and C. Carteret or Roman, at the Mouths of the rivers Clarendon and Santee ; St. Helena, Savannah, St. Catherine's, St. Simon's, and St. Amelia Sounds.

Climate, Soil, Produce, &c.—The Climate of the United States is seldom temperate, being subject to all the extremes of heat and cold ; there are never two successive years alike ; even the very seasons and months

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differ considerably every year ; the changes of weather are great and sudden ; cold and heat, rain and drought succeeding each other alternately \*. The soil is not unfertile, but for want of proper cultivation, is not at present very productive, considering the vast extent of country they are possessed of. Considerable premiums have been instituted by different States, for the encouragement of Agriculture, but these have not yet operated so as to produce a general improvement in this most useful branch of national œconomy ; except indeed in Pennsylvania, which, as it enjoys the mildest atmosphere, so it is more improved by tillage than any other of the United States.—The commerce of America, including their exports, imports, shipping, manufactures, and fisheries, may be properly considered as forming one interest, under the protection of the Fœderal Government ; and for this object no part of America is better situated than the United States ; their vast extent of coast, the number of excellent Harbours and Sea-ports which they possess, the numerous Creeks and Bays which indent the coast, and the Rivers, Lakes, and Canals which intersect the whole country, give them very superior advantages for the purposes of trade.—With regard to Manufactures, it cannot be expected that an infant state like that of

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\* From this variable state of climate, it is not difficult to account for the frequent epidemic disorders which happen in America, among which the dreadful Yellow Fever has recently been very malignant, particularly at Philadelphia and New York.



America can have arrived at any great degree of perfection in the manual arts, but, notwithstanding the scarcity of mechanics, and the consequent high price of labour, it is well ascertained that several important branches have grown up, and continue to flourish there with a success and rapidity which surprizes Europeans. The materials of labour they possess in the greatest abundance, as Flax, Hemp, Cotton, Iron, Copper, Tin, Lead, Wood, Skins, Grain for distillation, Wool, and the several substances used in the composition of Glass, as Land Flint, and Salts of various kinds, particularly a sea-weed, called *Kelp*, or *Kali*. These articles already form very considerable resources of industry, and furnish the prospect of great future benefits to the country.—Of the exports, the principal one is Tobacco, which is cultivated in all parts with great care and diligence. Other articles, which constitute the basis of their commerce, are, Ores and Metals, chiefly in an unmanufactured state; Naval stores, as Cables and Cordage, Pitch, Tar, Rosin, and Sail-cloth.—Provisions, as the Meal of Rye, Oats, Indian Wheat, and Buck-wheat; Pickled Beef and Pork, dried Fish, Potatoes, &c.—Drugs and Medicines, as Essence of Spruce, Sassafras, Sarsaparilla, Ginseng, Glauber Salts, &c. Grain-Seeds and Pulse of various kinds, particularly Maize or Indian Corn, the Skins and Furs of numerous animals, Woods of many kinds, as Cedar, Mahogany, Pine Trees for masts of vessels, Logwood for dying, Bark for tanning, &c. besides many other articles of general denomination, as Pot-ash, Pearl-ash, Salt, Indigo, Horns, Whalebone,

Varnish, Canes and Walkingsticks, Corks, Oils of Spermaceti and Linseed, Bricks, Stone-ware and Glass. The countries with which the United States have hitherto had their chief commercial intercourse are, Spain, Portugal, France, Great Britain, the Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden, and Russia; the imports of course consist of the commodities of these countries, and through the medium of their trade, of the productions of every other part of the world.—It would be impossible for us to enter at large into the natural history of America, even if it were more connected with the subject than it is; suffice it to say, that in one part of them or another are produced all the various kinds of Fruits, Grain, Pulse, Plants, and Roots, which are to be found in Europe, and which have been transplanted thence to America, besides a great variety of native vegetable productions.—The Quadrupeds of this country are numerous, and many of them but little known in other parts of the world; among these are, the *Elk* and *Moose*, animals of the stag species; the *Bison*, of the ox kind; the *Morse*, or Sea-Elephant; the *Catamount*, the *Conguar*, the *Jaguar*, and the *Ocelot*, of the cat kind; the *Racoon*, the *Wolverene*, the *Alligator*, or American Crocodile, *Beavers*, and *Otters*, amphibious animals; with a variety of large and dreadful Snakes, particularly one called the *Rattle-snake*, from the *rattles* at the end of the tail, which appear to be wisely given by Providence, that men and animals might be warned of their destructive approach.—With regard to medicinal Herbs, flowering Trees and Shrubs, hortulane Plants and Roots, they are too numerous to be

mentioned here, but very good catalogues of them may be found in the work \* from which this abstract is taken. — Their history is, perhaps, the most eventful, and replete with more political novelty, than that of any other modern nation; and as it is intimately connected with our own, is to be particularly recommended to the attention of the English reader; all animosities having now gradually subsided, we again recognise the Americans as our friends, and they in their turn consider the English as their foster-brothers. — In the great political scale, they already have very considerable weight, and there is little doubt of the increase of their national consequence in future ages. The soil, the climate, the productions, and face of this country, are calculated, by Nature, for the support of a great and permanent empire; such a vast tract of territory, possessing such singular local advantages, becoming inhabited by one people, speaking the same language, professing the same religion, and united by similarity of manners, sprung from an active and industrious nation, who have transfused into all their colonies their own spirit of commercial enterprise, and have seen many of them worthy of their original, inhabiting a soil neither unkindly barren nor dangerously fertile, and enjoying a climate by no means conducive to effeminacy; such a people must found a commonwealth as durable as human means can effect; suffice it for the glory of any state to have been the

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\* Morfe's America.

mother-country of such an empire ; let it animate their literary and political character to know that their language, laws, and manners, will flourish among a people who will assuredly one day bear a splendid part in the great theatre of the world. Such a flattering idea of immortality no other nation but ENGLAND has a right to indulge ! Such a prospect of future eminence no newly-formed state but AMERICA has ever attained !

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### Spanish America.

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#### EAST and WEST FLORIDA.

Boundaries—N. Georgia ; E. the Atlantic ; S. Gulf of Mexico ; W. the Mississippi.

This country was ceded by Spain to Great Britain in 1763, but was restored to the Spaniards by the treaty of Peace in 1783.

Chief Towns—Of E. Florida, St. Augustine ; of W. Florida, Pensacola.

Rivers—The Mobile and Apalachicola, in W. Florida ; and the river St. John, in E. Florida.



## LOUISIANA.

Boundaries—N. Canada; E. the United States; S. Gulf of Mexico and Mexico; E. unknown countries, inhabited by Indians.

Principal Town—New Orleans, situated on an island at the mouth of the Mississippi.

Rivers—The MISSISSIPPI rises about 150 miles above the falls of St. Antony, it runs from N. to S. through a course of 1600 leagues, (including it's turnings to the S. E.) 'till it is discharged into the Gulf of Mexico. This river receives three other very considerable ones, the ILLINOIS, the MISSOURI, which is navigable 1300 miles, and the OHIO, navigable 1200 miles.

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## OLD and NEW MEXICO.

Boundaries—N. Louisiana; E. the Gulf of Mexico; S. and W. the Pacific.

Chief Towns—Of New Mexico, Santa Fé;  
of Old Mexico, MEXICO, and the Ports of  
Acapulco and La Vera Cruz.

The conquest of Mexico by Cortez, in 1521, forms one of the most memorable events in the Spanish history. This bold adventurer, with a very inconsiderable force, subdued the whole country, though inhabited by millions of Indians, and took possession of it's valuable Gold Mines, which have ever since proved an inexhaustible source of wealth to the Spaniards. In order to convey these riches home, the Spanish Government used annually to dispatch two armaments, one distinguished by the name of *Galleons*, the other by that of *the Flota*; these at first took their departure from Seville, but since the year 1720, from the more commodious port of Cadiz, the *Flota* being destined for Vera Cruz, and the *Galleons* to Porto Bello and Carthagena. This mode continued to be used for more than two centuries, when the Government finding the hazard and inconvenience of sending these, adopted other means of transporting their American treasures home, by *Register Ships*, which returning at shorter intervals, might keep up a more regular supply of European commodities in the American markets. Besides these vessels, which trade to the Eastern side of America, one or two ships are annually sent from the port of Acapulco, on the Western side, to Manilla, in the island of Luconia, laden with Gold and Silver; in return for which they bring back Spices, Drugs, China.

and Japan Wares, Callicoets, Chintzes, Muslins, Silks, and all the other rich commodities of the East.

Here ends that part of the Continent called North America, but before we can enter South America by land, it will be necessary to pass the Isthmus, which unites these two Continents together. This remarkable neck of land is generally called the *Isthmus of Darien*, but sometimes of *Panama*, from a large town of that name, which stands on it's Western coast; it lies in the form of a bow or crescent, 300 miles in length, and but 60 in breadth, forming several Bays and Gulfs on the concave side, as the Bay of *Campeachy*, the Bay of *Honduras*, and the Gulf of *Darien*. This Isthmus also constitutes part of the Spanish dominions in America.



## South America.

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### TERRA FIRMA, or NEW CASTILE.

Boundaries—N. and E. the Atlantic; S. part of Guiana, and the country of the Amazons; W. the Pacific.

Chief Towns—Porto Bello, Carthagena, Darien, Panama, St. Martha, Venezuela, Cumana, and Popayan.

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### GUIANA.

Boundaries—N. and W. Terra Firma; E. the Atlantic; S. Amazonia.

Guiana is divided among three nations, the English, the Dutch, and the French. Dutch Guiana, or Surinam, is the largest portion. Capital, Paramaribo. This was esteemed one of the most valuable Colonies belonging to the United States, 'till the present war: they used to derive from it confi-



derable quantities of Sugar, Cotton, Coffee, Tobacco, Flax, Skins, and Drugs; in exchange for which they sent them Horses, live Cattle, and Provisions.—The next division is French Guiana, or Cayenne. Capital, Cayenne. The English have only two small settlements, Demerary and Iſſequibo, which formerly belonged to the Dutch: they lie contiguous to each other, on two rivers of the same names N. of Fort Nassau.

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## AMAZONIA.

Boundaries—N. Terra Firma; E. Brazil; S. Paraguay; W. Peru.

Amazonia was so named by a Spanish Officer, who sailed down a large river of the country in 1540, and observing companies of armed women on the banks, annexed the name of *Amazons* both to the country and the river; it is entirely inhabited by Indian natives, who have formed themselves into clans, and are governed by petty Sovereigns, called *Caciques*.

## Portuguese America.

### BRAZIL.

Boundaries—N. the Atlantic, and Mouth of the river Amazon ; W. & S. the Atlantic ; E. Paraguay and Amazonia.

Chief Cities—St. Salvador, or the city of Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, which last place Lord Macartney visited in his late embassy to China. In the gardens around this place are bred great numbers of the coccus or cochineal insect, which being powdered yields a beautiful scarlet dye\*.

The annual produce of the Brazilian Gold is calculated to amount to two millions sterling, a million and a half of which is sent to the port of Lisbon, besides diamonds, emeralds, and other precious stones, which are found in this country.

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\* Sir G. Staunton, vol. i. p. 164.

*Spanish Dominions continued.*


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 PERU.

Boundaries—N. Terra Firma ; E. Amazonia ; S. Chili ; W. Pacific Ocean.

Chief Cities—Lima, Quito, Truxillo, and Potosi.

The conquest of this country by Pizarro, a Spaniard, took place in 1531, just succeeding that of Mexico, by Cortez ; considering the defenceless state of the natives, this might have been effected without bloodshed, but the tyrannical and avaricious disposition of the Spaniards, and their leader, prompted them to commit the most unheard-of cruelties upon the natives, and even to put to death their favourite *Inca* or Emperor, Atapalipa, whom the Peruvians looked up to with a religious reverence, believing him to be one of the *Children of the Sun*. Pizarro, however, soon expiated this wickedness by a violent death, being murdered by Almagro, one of his confederates. The Government was afterwards committed to Peter de la Gasca, a man of great abilities and humanity, who finally settled the affairs of this country in 1584.

Peru is at present governed by a Viceroy, but it being impossible for him to superintend so extensive a government in person, he delegates a part of his authority to the several *Audiences* and Courts established at different places throughout the dominions.

LIMA, the capital, and residence of the Viceroy, is a large magnificent and populous city; the splendour of it's public edifices \*, and delightfulness of it's situation, render it superior to any other in South America. But these advantages are all overbalanced by the dreadful earthquakes which frequently happen there; that of 1747 was a most tremendous one, it laid three-fourths of the city level with the ground, and entirely demolished Callao, the port-town belonging to it; 3000 of the inhabitants at the same time perished in the ruins.

QUITO is next to Lima in populousness, and is supposed to be the highest inhabited ground upon the face of the earth.

POTOSI is famous for it's Silver Mines, which are found in the sides of a mountain near this place. This was first discovered in 1545, and for 90 years afterwards it produced 41,255,043 dollars per annum †, and the

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\* All travellers speak with amazement of the costly decorations of the churches with gold, silver, and precious stones, with which even the walls are loaded in the greatest profusion.

† This sum at 4s. 6d. a dollar amounts to 9,282,384l. 13s. 6d.



same quantity continues to be extracted at present, or at least with very inconsiderable diminution. This treasure, as well as that of all the other provinces, is conveyed in bars to Lima, the grand emporium of the empire, thence the merchants send it by sea to Panama; and when the arrival of the fleet from Spain is announced, it is carried across the Isthmus, partly on the backs of *Llamas*, or Peruvian sheep, and partly down the river Chagre, to Porto Bello: upon which occasion this small town, from being the residence of only a few Negroes, and a small garrison, is crowded with merchants from Spain, and every part of Peru. A grand mart is held, and the wealth of America is exchanged for the manufactures of Europe; and in the course of forty days, the prescribed term of the fair, all this extensive traffic is begun and finished, with that simplicity and confidence which generally accompany large commercial transactions.

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## CHILI.

Boundaries—N. Peru; E. Paraguay; S. Patagonia; W. the Pacific.

Chief Towns—St. Yago, La Concepcion.

This country was invaded by Almagro in 1543, by repeated attacks the Spaniards have

made themselves masters of all the territory along the coast, but the inhabitants of the mountainous country still maintain their independence, and in time of peace carry on an extensive trade with the Spaniards upon friendly terms; this is done according to the original mode of *barter*: the Spaniard displays his wares, which generally consist of knives, edge-tools, bits for bridles, &c. and the Indian having chosen what he pleases, gives in return part of his cattle, or cotton cloth; and what is worthy the imitation of more civilized nations, the Chili Indians are said to be remarkable for the fairness of their dealings, being never known to recede from what has been once agreed upon, or to be deficient in any of their payments.

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## PARAGUAY.

Boundaries—N. Amazonia; E. Brazil; S. Patagonia; W. Chili and Peru.

Capital—Buenos Ayres, situated 200 miles from the mouth of the river Plata, and inhabited chiefly by Spaniards and Portuguese.—

Great part of the interior of this country was formerly in possession of the *Jesuits*, or Spanish Missionaries, who, under pretence of converting the Indians, carried on a very lucrative trade there, 'till the Spanish government thinking it an object more proper for the pursuit of seculars than ecclesiastics, took the business into their own hands, and expelled the Jesuits A. D. 1768.

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### PATAGONIA.

Boundaries—N. Chili and Paraguay ; E. the Atlantic ; S. Straits of Magellan ; W. the Pacific.

This country, from the barrenness of the soil, and the severity of the climate, is now not occupied by any Europeans. In 1581 the Spaniards built a town upon the coast, which they called *Philippeville*, where they left 400 persons to colonize it, of these all but one perished by want; the surviving Spaniard was brought to England by the circumnavigator Cavendish, who happened to touch at this port ; our sailors, at their departure, gave it

the significant name of *Port Famine*, from this catastrophe.

Mountains of South America—The *COR-DILLERAS DES ANDES* is a chain of exceeding high Mountains, running from N. to S. along the coast of the Pacific Ocean the whole extent of S. America, which is 4,300 miles; among the highest of these are *CHIMBORAÇO* and *COTOPAXI*; the former being 20,280 feet high, and the latter 18,756, the two greatest elevations above the earth's surface in the known world\*.

Rivers—1. The *ORINOCO*, *ORONOQUE*, or *OROONOKO*, rises in the country of Popayan, near the Pacific Ocean, and is discharged into the Atlantic S. E. of the Gulf of Paria. This river is remarkable for it's rising and falling once a year, in the same manner as the Nile.  
—2. The *RIVER* of the *AMAZONS* rises in Peru, and after a course of more than 3000 miles is received by the Ocean directly under

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\* See Monthly Mag. for August 1798, where an ingenious Plate is given, describing the relative heights of all the Mountains on the face of the Globe.



the Equator; in it's progress it is joined by a great many other navigable rivers, some of which are not less than 1500 miles in length; at 100 miles distance from it's mouth it is 30 or 40 fathoms deep; so that this river may be pronounced to be the largest in the whole world. The rivers which it receives are, the Rio Yupura, R. Negro, and R. Parima, on the N. side; the Ucayala, Rio Purus, Rio Madeira, R. Parapatinga, or Xinau, on the S. side.—3. The PARA RIVER runs between Amazonia and Brazil, and falls into the same Ocean a little to the S. E. of the mouth of the river of the Amazons.—4. LA PLATA rises in the Andes of Chili, and is discharged into the Atlantic, where it is 150 miles broad, so that ships often sail a whole day up the river without seeing land. This also receives several other very considerable rivers, particularly the *Paraguay*, and the *Parama*, at which part, 100 leagues distant from the sea, it is more than ten leagues over.

These stupendous rivers have not escaped the eye of the *Poet of Nature*, and are thus finely described:—

a cor  
\* T  
officer

“Nor less thy world, Columbus, drinks, refresh’d,  
The lavish moisture of the melting year.  
Wide o’er his Isles, the branching Orónoque  
Rolls a brown deluge.

“Swell’d by a thousand streams, impetuous hurl’d  
From all the roaring Andes, huge descends  
The mighty Orellana\*. Scarce the Muse  
Dares stretch her wing o’er this enormous mass  
Of rushing water, scarce she dares attempt  
The sea-like Plata; to whose dread expanse,  
Continuous depth, and wondrous length of course,  
Our floods are rills. With unabated force,  
In silent dignity they sweep along,  
And traverse realms unknown, and blooming wilds,  
And fruitful deserts, worlds of solitude,  
Where the Sun smiles, and Seasons teem in vain,  
Unseen, and unenjoy’d. Forfaking these,  
O’er peopled plains they fair-diffusive flow,  
And many a nation feed, and circle safe  
In their soft bosom many a happy isle.  
Thus pouring on they proudly seek the deep,  
Whose vanquish’d tide, recoiling from the shock,  
Yields to this liquid weight of half the globe;  
And Ocean trembles for his green domain.”

Climate, Soil, Produce, &c.—As these, in so extensive  
a continent, must differ very materially, we shall take the

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\* The *River of the Amazons* is so called from the Spanish  
officer who sailed up it in 1540.

countries severally, and enumerate as many of their productions as our limits will allow, in which it will be found that South America is subject, in different parts, to the extremes of heat and cold, of fertility and barrenness.

The climate of TERRA FIRMA is hot and sultry during the whole year; the winter being nothing but a succession of thunder, rain, and tempests. The waters, gathered from the two great oceans, the Atlantic and Pacific, are precipitated with such impetuosity, that the whole country for some time exhibits the appearance of a deluge; and yet after these periodical rains are over, the fields and woods resume their verdure, and vegetation begins again with greater luxuriancy than ever.—This country produces Corn, Sugar, Tobacco, and Fruits of various kinds, particularly the *Medlar*, the *Sapote*, the *Papab*, and the *Palm-fruit*; also the *Manchaneel*, or *Poison-tree*; and the *Balsam-tree*, which yields the well-known *Balsam of Tolu*\*. It abounds with Silver and precious Stones; and there is a very valuable Pearl Fishery carried on in the Bay of Panama.

GUIANA is in general an unhealthy country, but is blessed with a most fertile soil, and produces all kinds of Fruits and Vegetables in the highest perfection.—Of Animals, the *Dolphin*, poetically said to be the friend of man; the *Shark*, or Sea-wolf; the *Sword-fish*, wonderfully constructed by Nature for self-defence; and the *Nautilus*, which raises it's little mast and sails, and scuds

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\* The name of a village in the country near Carthage.

upon the surface of the water, with many others of the finny tribe, sport in the seas of these genial climates, and are often known to approach very near the shores of Guiana. The Rivers also abound with a variety of Fish, but particularly with one, which, upon the slightest touch, occasions a sensation like that of an electrical shock, it is therefore named the *Torporific*, or *Electrical Eel*. Upon land are found animals of every different species, under some new form or mode of existence; some wild, and others domestic; some active and lively; others, as the *Sloth*, scarcely endued with locomotive powers; besides these there are incredible numbers of Snakes, Scorpions, and Lizards; among the last of which ranks the *Camelion*. The air resounds with the wings of *Gnats*, and of the *Humming-bird*\*, the smallest of all the feathered choir. The Birds in general, particularly the Macaws and Parrots, are here decked with a plumage which dazzles the eye with the vivid beauties of its colours, but Nature equally bounteous to all, tho' she has given them superior gaiety of feathers, has made them much inferior to our's in melody of note. The Butterflies also are painted with the brightest tints of blue, green, and crimson, and are considerably larger than those of the

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\* If it be convenient to produce the prints of these Birds, Animals, and Vegetables, given in *Stedman's Narrative*, or if the Pupil should have an opportunity of seeing the admirable drawings of them deposited in the *British Museum*, it will all tend to enlarge his ideas, and give him a better notion of the wonderful beauty and variety of Nature's works.



temperate zone.—Of Vegetable productions the most remarkable are, Musk and Water Melons, Ananas, or Pine Apples, Capsicums, Pistachio Nuts, sweet Cassava Root and Yams, Manioc a nutritious shrub, and the Cocoa-nut tree.

The climate of BRAZIL is serene and temperate, and the soil as luxuriant as that of the former country. The natural productions are Maize, or Indian Corn, Millet Rice, Tapioca, Fruits of various kinds, Ginger, Cotton, Indigo, Balsam of Capaivi, the best sort of Tobacco, and the finest Sugars; also several sorts of Woods used in dyeing, particularly that called *Brazil Wood*. Here are also some valuable Diamond-Mines, and great quantities of Amber, Crystal, and Jasper. The whole country abounds with Cattle and Birds of a beautiful feather.—The Rivers are plentifully stored with Fish, and the Portuguese carry on a very lucrative whale-fishery on the coast.

AMAZONIA is entirely inhabited by aboriginal Indians; and it's interior having been very little explored by Europeans at present, we know nothing of the nature of the soil, inhabitants, or climate.

In PERU it seldom rains, but the dews supply the ground with moisture, and produce the greatest fertility of soil. The natural productions are, Indian Corn, Sugar, Cotton, several kinds of delicious Fruits, unknown in other countries, as the *Granadilla*, a sort of sweet pulpy fruit; and the *Fruilla*, or Peruvian Straw-

berry; also the Cedar-tree, the Indian Fig-tree, the Palm-tree, from which is extracted an excellent wine; the *Quinquina*, the bark of which is used in medicine, and is known by the name of Jesuits' or Peruvian bark; also the Storax, Guaiacum, Copal, and several other gums and drugs.—The Animals peculiar to the country are, the *Llama*, or Peruvian Sheep, and the *Vicuna*, or Indian Goat; the former of these animals is used as a beast of burthen, and is capable of carrying any load under a hundred weight with great expedition. The hair, or rather wool of the latter, is very valuable for manufactures of different kinds.

CHILI is one of the finest countries in the world, producing all kinds of grains and tropical fruits in abundance. The air, which would otherwise be sultry, is rendered temperate by the refreshing sea-breezes, and the cool winds which descend from the tops of the Andes. It is said that this country is entirely exempt from all kinds of wild beasts and poisonous animals.—It certainly abounds with Gold, Silver, and Lead Mines; and what was before considered as a poetical fiction, the rivers themselves roll on golden sands.—Their staple commodity, however, is Cattle, of which they have such abundance, that they kill them only for the sake of their hides, which they prepare for exportation, against the arrival of the Spanish fleet at Valparaíso.

In PARAGUAY the trees are verdant all the year round; the soil is extremely rich, producing Corn and Fruits, Cedar Trees, Oak, Ebony, Logwood, and Iron-wood.

The Forests are stored with Deer ; and the Rivers and Lakes abound with Fish, but their banks are much infested with Alligators, and Water-serpents of many kinds.

PATAGONIA, which forms the extremity of the Continent of S. America, from the barrenness of the soil, and the extreme rigour of the climate, is uninhabitable by any human beings, except a few savages, whose wants Nature has most probably accommodated to their dreary abode : From the continual storms, which having passed over the Pacific, are here intercepted by the high ridges of Mountains, this country is properly enough called by European sailors, the *Region of Storms*.

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## AMERICAN ISLANDS.

1. NEWFOUNDLAND is a large island, separated from New Britain by the Straits of Belleisle, and from Canada by the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It is a dreary and inhospitable country, but valuable for the great Cod-fishery carried on upon the adjacent shoals, called the *Banks of Newfoundland*.—Chief Towns, Placentia, Bonavista, and St. John.

2. CAPE BRETON lies between Newfoundland and Nova Scotia.—Principal Harbour, Louisburgh.

3. ST. JOHN'S ISLAND is situated in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

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## ATLANTIC ISLES.

1. The BERMUDAS, or SOMERS' ISLANDS\*, and now generally called, from the mildness of the climate, the *Summer Islands*, lie at the distance of 280 leagues E. of S. Carolina.—The Poet Waller, one of the earliest harmonizers of English verse, resided upon them for some time, and after his return wrote a Poem in praise of their fertility, of which the following lines are a part :—

“Such is the mould, that the blest tenant feeds  
On precious fruits, and pays his rent in weeds;  
On candied plantains, and the juicy pine,  
On choicest melons, and sweet grapes they dine;  
For the kind Spring, which but salutes us here,  
Inhabits there, and courts them all the year;  
Ripe fruits and blossoms on the same trees live,  
At once they promise what at once they give :

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\* Sir George Somers was shipwrecked upon them in 1609, in his passage to Virginia.



So sweet the air, so moderate the clime,  
 None sickly lives or dies before his time :  
 Heav'n sure has kept this lovely spot uncurst,  
 To shew how all things were created first."

The **BAHAMAS**, **LUCAYOS**, or **LUCCAS**, a cluster of Islands, lie at a small distance from the Continent, forming the E. side of the Gulf of Florida ; the principal ones are, Abaco, Bahama, or Lucayo, Eleuthera, Providence, and Guanahani, or St. Salvador, which last is famous for being the first land discovered by Columbus in 1492.

Near these Islands are some larger shoals, called the *Bahama Banks*.

Through the Gulf of Florida, called also the *Bahama Channel*, the Spanish Galleons used to pass in their passage homewards.— Another strait between them and the island of Cuba is called the *Old Bahama Channel*.

## WEST INDIES.

The Islands, to which the general appellation of the *West Indies* was given, in contradistinction to the Islands in the Eastern Sea, which had been longer known by Europeans, and were included under the general name of the *East Indies*, lie in the form of a bow or arch, stretching almost from the coast of Florida to the river Oronoque in South America. They are subdivided into the *Caribbee* Islands and the Great and Little *Antilles*. English mariners distinguish them also by the name of *Windward* and *Leeward* Islands, according to their situation in course of trade†.

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\* The most westerly lying near the Gulf of Mexico, and comprehending the Islands of Hispaniola, Cuba, and Jamaica, are the *Great Antilles*; the most Easterly group, disposed in a kind of arch, the *Caribbees*; and the most Southerly, the *Little Antilles*.

† Edwards, in his history of the West Indies, vol. i. p. 5, says, "the Windward Islands, by their (sailors') arrangement, terminate, I believe, at Martinico; and the Leeward commence at Dominica, and extend to Porto Rico:" this is Edwards' opinion.—I have been also favoured with another account from a nautical gentleman: "The distinction between the *Leeward* and *Windward* Islands, which is not commonly understood,

The West Indies are at present divided between the following European powers—Great Britain, France, Spain, Holland, and Denmark.—The Islands lie in the following order from N. to S. by E.

1. JAMAICA, the largest of the Antilles, and the most important and best cultivated of all the islands belonging to Great Britain.—Chief Towns, Kingston, and St. Jago de la Vega, or Spanish Town.

2. CUBA, the most valuable of all the Spanish possessions in the W. Indies.—Capital, the Havannah, which stands facing Florida, where the Galleons, from Carthagen and Vera Cruz, rendezvouse, in their return to Spain. Here also is the famous *Moro Fort*, which was stormed by Admiral Vernon in 1741, and again by Sir George Pococke in

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arose from the following circumstance: it was usual for ships in going to the West Indies, to make the island of Desirada, the wind between the tropics blowing always from the East accordingly all the Islands to the N. and W. of Desirada lay to the leeward of such ships, and all those to the E. and S. to the windward."

1762.—St. Yago, another considerable town, stands opposite Jamaica.

3. HISPANIOLA, or ST. DOMINGO. The Eastern part of this island formerly belonged to the Spaniards, and the Western part to the French; but by a late treaty Spain gave up her share of the island to the French Republic; the Western part, however, is at present in possession of the Blacks, who, having revolted from the French government, continue to maintain their independence under the conduct of their black General Touissant. This island is separated from Cuba by a strait 50 miles broad, called the *Windward Passage*.—Chief Towns, St. Domingo, Port-au-Prince, Leogane, and Cape François.

4. PORTO RICO. (S\*)—Capital, St. John's Town.

5. The VIRGIN ISLANDS, a set of small islands belonging to the English, Danes, Dutch, and Spaniards. The names of the principal ones inhabited are, Serpent and Crab Islands, (S.); Saba (D.); St. Thomas, St. John's, and

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\* The initial letter of the European Power to which the island belongs at the present time.



Santa Cruz, or St. Croix, (D.); Anegada, Tortola, Virgin Gorda, and Sombrera, (G.B.)

6. ANGUILLA, (G. B.) the most Northerly of the Caribbee Islands.

7. ST. MARTIN'S (H)

8. ST. BARTHOLOMEW (F.)

9. BARBUDA belongs to the Codrington family.

10. ST. EUSTATIA (H.)

11. ST. CHRISTOPHER'S, commonly called ST. KITT'S. (G. B.)—Capital, Basse Terre.

12. NEVIS (G. B.)—Capital, Charlestown.

13. ANTIGUA, or ANTEGA (G. B.)—Capital, ST. JOHN'S.

14. MONTSERRAT (G. B.)

15. DESEADA, or DESIRADA (F.)

16. GUADALOUPE. (F.) In this island is a curious phenomenon, a burning Mountain, called by the French *La Soufriere*, and by the English, the *Sulphur Mountain*; it frequently emits from it's *crater*, or aperture, clouds of black smoke and sulphureous vapour, mixed with sparks of fire, and yet the air is so cold round the *basin*, that it is almost insupportable.

17. MARIEGALANTE. (F.)

18. DOMINICA. (G.B.)—Capital, Rosseau.
19. MARTINICO, formerly the chief of the French Caribbee Islands, but now in possession of Great Britain.—Capital, Fort Royal.
20. ST. LUCIA (G. B.)
21. BARBADOES (G.B.) the most Easterly of the Caribbee Islands.—Capital, Bridgetown.
22. ST. VINCENT. (G.B.) Capital, Kingston.
23. GRENADA, and a cluster of small islands lying round it, called *the Grenadines*, or *Grenadillas*, the largest of which is Bequia. (G. B.)—Capital of Grenada, St. George's.
24. TOBAGO (G.B.)—Capital, Scarborough.
25. TRINIDAD, lately Spanish, but now English.—Principal Town, St. Joseph.
26. MARGARITA, or MARGARETTA. (S.)—Principal Town, Mon Padre.
27. TORTUGA, or TURTLE'S ISLAND. (F.)
28. BONAIR. (H.)
29. CURACAO, or CURASSOU. (H.)
30. ARUBA. (H)

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\* In the sea between Dominica, Guadaloupe, and Mariegalante, was fought the memorable battle of the 12th of April, 1782, between the English fleet, under Sir George Rodney, and the French fleet under Count de Grasse, which terminated in a decisive victory in favour of the English.

The general produce of these islands consists of Tobacco, Sugar, Rum, Molasses, Mahogany, Tortoise-shell, Râw Hides, Cotton, Indigo, Coffee, Cocoa, Ginger, Pimento, or Jamaica Pepper, which form the principal articles of West India commerce. They of course have all sorts of tropical fruits, as Oranges, Lemons, Limes, Citrons, Pine-apples, and Tamarinds.—Neither European Grain nor Cattle prosper much in these islands; but they have excellent substitutes for them, such as Maize, Guinea Corn, various kinds of Peas, and plenty of nutritive Roots; also Sea and Land Turtle in great abundance, many sorts of Wild and Tame Fowl, as Snipes, Teal, Guinea-hens, &c.; besides these the Rivers are stocked with excellent Fish, and a continual supply of European productions in addition to their own luxuries, might render many of these islands, especially where the climate is tolerably temperate, a very comfortable place of residence; but the frequent hurricanes which visit them are very destructive to the hopes of the cultivator, and often to whole villages, and their inhabitants.

Having thus enumerated the West India Islands, it now remains that we notice the rest of the American Islands, and also trace the Western coast of this large Continent, which, though less known and frequented than the Eastern, has received great additions in modern charts, from the discoveries of our own and other navigators. Nothing worth mentioning occurs 'till we come in sight of the FALKLAND ISLES, consisting of two principal islands, and a great number of surrounding rocks; near to these a very valuable Whale and Seal Fishery has

been carried on by the British merchants since the year 1775, it is called the *Southern Fishery*, to distinguish it from that established at Greenland. North of these lies **TERRA DEL FUEGO**, or *the Land of Fire*, so named from a Volcano upon it; it is an island at the extremity of America, separated from the main on the North by the **STRAIT OF MAGELLAN**, a passage about 300 miles in length, and only two in breadth. Through this strait we may make our re-entrance into the Great South Sea, or Pacific; or by a course, which is generally preferred by navigators, thro' the **STRAIT OF LE MAIRE**, which separates Terra del Fuego from **STATEN LAND**, and then proceeding round **CAPE HORN**, we shall run due Northward along the Western shore of America, taking into our account a few islands which lie near the coast. And first the coast of **PATAGONIA** extends Northward as far as the **CHILOE ISLANDS**. Here the coast of **CHILI** begins, and goes North as far as the river **SALADA**, or at farthest to **COBILJA**. Off **ST. JAGO**, on this coast, about 110 leagues W. lies **JUAN FERNANDEZ**, an island rendered remarkable for the adventures of Alexander Selkirk, a native of Scotland, who was left there by Captain Stradling, who accompanied Dampier in his voyage round the world; from some personal antipathy the Captain determined to expose Selkirk on this uninhabited island; the crew, however, had the charity to furnish him with a firelock, and some powder and shot, a knife, a hatchet, a kettle, a few mathematical instruments, a bible, some bedding, and a few other conveniences to soften the rigour of his forlorn and solitary situation; with these



implements this unfortunate man contrived to procure for himself a wretched subsistence for four years and a half, when Captain Woodes Rogers happening to touch at the island, found him there, and took him on board February 2, 1709. It is said that he had almost forgotten his native language, and from the disuse of language could scarcely utter his words. He was dressed in the skin of goats, the flesh of which had been his principal food during his continuance in the island; some of these animals which he had caught, and set at liberty again, after having marked them in the ear, were afterwards found by Lord Anson's people in 1741. It was from the materials of Selkirk's diary that Daniel Defoe, a writer of lively imagination, formed his history of Robinson Crusoe. The fate which awaited Stradling is remarkable: his ship was stranded on the coast of Barbacoas soon after, and himself being taken prisoner to Lima, met with the just reward of so unparalleled an act of cruelty.—To return to the Continent, at Salada river commences the coast of PERU, which extends to Cape ST. FRANCIS; 200 leagues to the W. of this lie a cluster of small Islands, called the GALLIPAGOS, about 14 in number; from Peru Northward the coast of POPAYAN stretches to the East part of PANAMA BAY, and that of DARIEN to the North of the same Bay, which is the termination of the S. American coast.

From Panama Bay the coast begins to turn Westward, and is known by the name of the VERACUA COAST, to which on the N. W. is COSTA RICA, Lake NICURAGUA, and GUATIMALA, as far as the Gulf of TEGUANTEPEC;

then succeed GUAXACA, TLASCALA, MECOACAN, GUADALAXARA, GUAYNAMOLA, CULICAN, and CINALOA; on the N. W. of this is NEW NAVARRA, and parallel to it stretches out the large Peninsula of CALIFORNIA; to this adjoins the shore of NEW ALBION; the coast then trends to the West of North, as far as NOOTKA, or KING GEORGE'S SOUND, without having any particular name annexed to it; it then trends about N. W. to NEPEAN SOUND, off which lie QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S and PRINCESS ROYAL ISLANDS, discovered in 1787 by Captains Dixon and Duncan. The next inlets are ADMIRALTY BAY and PRINCE WILLIAM'S SOUND; it then turns S. W. to the mouth of COOK'S RIVER, and stretches on in the same direction to the extremity of the Peninsula of ALASCA, on the N. W. side of which is BRISTOL BAY. The coast then makes a good Northerly direction to a Bay between Capes STEVENS and RODNEY; it turns from thence N. W. to Cape PRINCE OF WALES, which is the most Westerly point of N. America, and is about 14 leagues distant from *East Cape*, the point from which we first set out in our geographical career.

N. B. The geographical part of the above is chiefly taken from "The Introduction to Malham's Naval Gazetteer," the whole of which is well worth the perusal, as a complete abstract of *Chart History*.



The limits of this work, which have already exceeded the original intention, will not admit any more than this short and inadequate description of AMERICA, which, taken as a country at large, must certainly be considered the most wonderful of all the four grand portions of the earth.

This new world, which little more than three centuries ago, was unknown to any European, is now making rapid advances to civilization, and is likely to become the seat of mighty empires, being destined probably one day to rival Europe itself, as Europe has done two other quarters of the world, in Arts, Arms, and Commerce\*. With regard to the face of the country, if we could behold the extensive forests, which cover a large portion of it; the breadth and rapidity of the rivers which traverse it; or the stupendous height of it's mountains, we should find it to be the

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\* As the Arts were removed from Egypt to Greece, and from Greece to Rome, they seem to be proceeding still in the same course, from East to West.

spot in which are placed the most magnificent of Nature's works; and again, if we consider the exuberant fruitfulness of the soil in many parts, and the immense quantities of riches which for ages lay concealed there in the bosom of the earth; or if we contemplate the moral effects of so great an addition to the known surface of the globe, in every view, either political or religious\*, the discovery of America must be allowed to be the most important geographical event, which the annals of the world can produce, since the universal Deluge, at which time probably the whole face of the earth, both Islands and Continents, received their present form, order, and situation.

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\* As it seems necessary that civilization should precede the introduction of CHRISTIANITY, one cannot but look upon the discovery of America as intimately subservient to the grand scheme of Providence, in accelerating the progress of that holy religion which is ultimately to pervade and humanize the whole inhabited world.



## New Discoveries.

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Considerable additions having been made to Geographical knowledge, by British and other navigators, which have not yet been referred to any particular quarter of the world, the following catalogue of them, chiefly extracted from their voyages, is placed here in the order in which they lie from E. to W.

1. **EASTER ISLAND**, a solitary spot, discovered and named by Rogewen, a Dutch navigator, in 1722, and afterwards visited by Captain Cook, in 1773.

2. **The MARQUESAS**, discovered by Mendana, a Spaniard, in 1599, and visited by Captain Cook in 1774. The most considerable of them are, La Magdalena, St. Pedro, La Dominica, Santa Christina, and Hood's Island.

3. **The SOCIETY ISLES**, a group of Islands, so named by Captain Cook in 1769, they are seven in number, Huaheine, Ulietea, Otaha, Bolabola, Mooroa, Tobacc, and Tabooyamanoo, or Saunders' Island.

4. **O-TAREITE, or KING GEORGE'S ISLAND**, was discovered by Captain Wallis in 1767, and visited by Capt.

Cook in 1769. This island abounds with Groves of Palm-trees, Cocoa-nut trees, Plantains, Bananas, Mulberry-trees, and Sugar-canes; besides which it produces an extraordinary tree called the *Bread-fruit tree*, because the fruit of it bears a resemblance to bread\*.—The O-Taheitans are by far the most civilized of all the inhabitants of the Society Isles, having a sort of government somewhat resembling the old feudal system established in this country; besides which they believe in one Supreme Deity, and have a faint idea of the existence of the soul after death, in a state in which there are degrees of happiness.

5. O-HETEROA lies at some distance S. of O-Taheite, but is neither so populous or fertile as that island.

6. The FRIENDLY ISLANDS were so named by Capt. Cook in 1773, on account of the friendly and hospitable reception which the natives gave him. They were first discovered by Tasman, a Dutch navigator, who severally

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\* If we could give implicit credit to the accounts received, it almost supersedes the use of bread, but we must not estimate the value of a fruit by the opinion of sailors, to whom, after a long voyage, almost any vegetable presents a grateful flavour; however, that there is a resemblance is certain. The taste is said to be like that of crumbs of bread mixed with Jerusalem artichoke.—This tree has been transplanted to Jamaica, with success; and one of them is at present growing in the hot-house of the Botanic Garden, Cambridge.

named them Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and Middleberg; the names by which the natives call them are, Tongataboo, Anamooka, and Eaoo. The general appearance of these Islands is that of luxuriance and fertility; they are almost wholly laid out in plantations of Bread-fruit Tree, Cocoa Nut, Plantain, Bananas, Shadocks, and Sugar Canes.—They have plenty of domestic Animals, peculiar to the climate, and birds of a very splendid plumage, the feathers of which are highly prized by the natives. Capt. Cook left them several European animals, and added largely to their vegetable productions.

7. The NEW HEBRIDES were discovered by Quiros, a Spaniard, in 1606, who supposing them to be one connected land, named them TIERRA DEL ESPIRITU SANTO. It was reserved for our celebrated navigator, Captain Cook, to explore the whole group, which he did in 1774, and named them Tierra del Espiritu Santo, Mullicollo, St. Bartholomew, L'Etoile, Island of Lepers, Aurora, Whitsuntide Island, Ambrym, Paooom, Apee, Shepherds' Isles, Two Hills Islands, Three Hills Island, Sandwich Island, Erromango, Tanna, Annatom, Inner, Erronan, or Footona, Monument Island, Montagu and Hinchinbrook Isles, besides others of inconsiderable note. They all abound, more or less, with wood and water, and have the usual productions of tropical Islands.—S. W. of the New Hebrides lies NEW CALEDONIA, an island first discovered by Captain Cook in 1774; and E. S. E. of that, two others called PINES and BOTANY Islands.—Amongst the three last mentioned groups are

interspersed a number of small detached Islands, which were discovered by Captains Carteret and Wallis between 1766 and 1769; among these are, Pitcairn's Island, Osnaburgh Island, Gloucester Island, Cumberland Island, Prince William's Island, Wallis and Carteret Islands. Whitsuntide, Gower's, and Egmont Islands.

8. NEW ZEALAND consists of two islands, separated by a strait called *Cook's Straits*.

9. NEW HOLLAND, the largest island in the world, was formerly supposed to be part of a *Southern Continent* (the existence of which is now generally disallowed, unless it lie very near the Pole, and out of the reach of navigation).—Different parts of this island have been discovered at different periods: about the year 1609, Quiros, a Spanish navigator, made some discoveries in the South Sea; and in his memorial delivered to the Court of Madrid, he claimed the discovery of a tract of land, which he represented to be as large as Europe and Asia Minor together. This account naturally excited the curiosity of Europe, and in 1616 the Dutch sent out a vessel, for the purpose of making farther discoveries, and, accordingly, ENDRACHT'S LAND, near the tropic of Capricorn, was then discovered. In 1618, Zeachen, another Dutchman, coasted the North side of the island, from ARNHEIM'S LAND, at the entrance of the Gulf of Carpentaria, to the Western Cape of VAN DIEMEN'S LAND. In 1619 EDGEL'S LAND and the Gulf of CARPENTARIA were explored. In 1622 was discovered LION'S LAND; in



1627 DE NUYT'S LAND; and in 1628, DE WITT'S LAND. In 1629 the Dutch Commodore Pelsart's ship was wrecked upon a shoal near the island, in lat.  $28^{\circ}$  S. From this time the accounts of the island became more clear and authentic. In August 1642 Tasman was sent from Batavia, by the Governor of the Dutch East India Company, to take a survey of the coast of New Holland. This navigator discovered ANTHONY VAN DIEMEN'S LAND, (so called to distinguish it from Diemen's Land on the N. coast) and sailing N. E. by N. round it, he came to anchor in a Bay, which he named FREDERIC HENRY BAY. In 1688 Capt. Dampier fell in with the Western coast, and sailing slowly along Northward, examined it minutely, and landed in several places; in his second voyage, in 1699, he arrived again upon the same coast, and steering Northward, anchored in SHARK'S BAY: here he saw some of the natives, whom he represents as the most miserable human beings in the universe. We hear little more of New Holland 'till the year 1773, when Capt. Furneaux, after being separated from Capt. Cook, visited Van Diemen's Land, and sailed round the South Cape; Capt. Cook also himself was there in 1777, and what is remarkable, both these enterprising navigators omitted to ascertain, whether Van Dieman's land be united to New Holland, or separated by a strait; however it is now known to form part of the island.—NEW SOUTH WALES, which is the Eastern side, was so named by Capt. Cook in 1778, who took possession of it April 19, with all it's Bays, Rivers, and Islands adjacent, in right of his Britannic Majesty; it extends from point Hick's to York Cape, which, reduced to a

strait line, is about 2000 miles. The Bays along this coast are—Newcastle Bay, Temple Bay, Weary Bay, Trinity Bay, Rockingham Bay, Halifax Bay, Edgumbe Bay, Repulse Bay, Bay of Inlets, Keppel Bay, Bustard Bay, Harvey's Bay, Wide Bay, Glass-house Bay, Morton Bay, Port Stephens, Broken Bay, PORT JACKSON and SYDNEY COVE, BOTANY BAY, and Bateman Bay — The Capes are—Cape York, Orfordness, Cape Grenville, C. Weymouth, C. Flattery, C. Tribulation, C. Grafton, C. Sandwich, C. Cleveland, C. Gloucester, C. Conway, C. Hillsborough, C. Palmerston, C. Townsend, C. Manyfold, C. Capricorn, Sandy Cape, C. Morton, C. Byron, Smoaky Cape, C. Hawke, C. Three Points, C. BANKS, POINT SOLANDER, C. St. George, C. Dromedary, C. Howe, and Point Hicks. Of these Botany Bay and Port Jackson, with Sidney Cove, are the most distinguished. Botany Bay, so called from the number of curious plants found there by Capt. Cook, is 9,300 miles N. E. of London. The longest day there is 14½ hours, and the shortest 9½ hours. The Sun rises to it 10 hours 5 min. sooner than to London, *i. e.* when it is twelve o'clock at noon there, it is only 55 min. past one in the morning at London. In 1786 the English resolved upon attempting to form a settlement there, for this purpose the transports set sail from Spithead on the 20th of March, 1787, with 700 convicts, and with provisions, implements of husbandry, clothing, &c. together with a detachment from the army and navy, under the conduct of Commodore Arthur Philip, who was appointed Governor of the territory of New South Wales;

on their arrival, Jan. 18, 1788, they fixed upon Sydney Cove, a large creek in Port Jackson, for the settlement, and not on Botany Bay, as was originally intended. Sydney Cove, which is about 15 miles N. of Botany Bay, is now entirely colonized by British malefactors, who before used to be transported to America. They have a regular town there, with a house for the Governor\*, Barracks, Store-houses, &c. and the country about it is called CUMBERLAND COUNTRY. The climate is one of the finest in the world; the soil is found to be very congenial to European plants. The native animals are by no means numerous; the most remarkable of them are, the *Kangaroo*, and the *Opussum*; animals in many respects different from those of other countries, having a pouch for the purpose of carrying their young when pursued, and generally standing on their hind legs; and what is very remarkable, most of the other animals of this country, even to the Field Rat, partake of the same properties, and seem to be related to the Kangaroo, as well as all the Birds to the Parrots, and the Fishes to the Shark.—The inhabitants, which are naked savages, are of a chocolate colour; their weapons are spears and lances of different kinds, which they throw with great dexterity. They have several times shewn signs of hostility to the Colonists, but in order to prevent any material losses from a sudden attack, another settlement has been since formed at NORFOLK ISLAND, a fruitful spot, 290 leagues E. N. E. from Port Jackson. This settlement was

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\* The present Governor is J. Hunter, Esq.

formed at Sydney Bay Feb. 14, 1788.—Another island has also been discovered by Captain King, the present Governor of Norfolk Island, in his passage from Port Jackson to Norfolk Island, which he named LORD HOWE'S ISLAND.

10. NEW GUINEA lies N. E. of New Holland, and is separated by a strait called *Endeavour Strait*. The Eastern part of the island is called *Papua*.

11. NEW BRITAIN, N. of New Guinea, is separated from it by Dampier's Straits; and N. of this lies New IRELAND, which was supposed to be a part of New Britain, 'till Capt. Carteret sailed through a strait between them, which he named *St. George's Channel*, in analogy to the Geography of Great Britain and Ireland in Europe.—N. W. of New Ireland Capt. Carteret saw a number of small Islands contiguous to each other; the principal of these he named NEW HANOVER, and the rest he called the ADMIRALTY ISLANDS.—E. of New Guinea lies an island called LOUISIADE, another named TERRE DES ARSACIDES, and a small cluster called New Guernsey, N. Jersey, N. Alderney, and N. Sark\*.

12. The PELEW ISLANDS, discovered by Captain Wilson in August 1783: in the night of August 9, his ship, the *Antelope* packet, was wrecked there, upon which

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\* With deference to these great Navigators, they had better have found entirely new names for these Islands, as this repetition will unavoidably cause confusion to the Geographers of other countries.



occasion the natives gave our people every generous assistance in their power, and treated them with the greatest humanity. According to Capt. Wilson's account, these happy islanders seem to enjoy all the advantages of the social compact, without the evils which luxury and false philosophy introduce; they practice the utmost courtesy to one another; they observe the strictest laws of delicacy and chastity; they have great respect for personal property; to their government, which is monarchical, they profess due subordination; and to general habits of industry, which render these the qualifications for public happiness, they add the private virtues of benevolence, friendship, and hospitality. Let the States of Europe boast of learning and refinements, they have not secured to themselves either the innocence or happiness of the Pelew Islanders!

Having now enumerated the principal Islands which lie scattered in the *Southern Pacific*, we cross the Equator, and proceed to the

SANDWICH ISLANDS, which are situated in the Northern division of that vast expanse of water. They were discovered by Captain Cook in 1777. In 1778 this great and celebrated navigator undertook another voyage, in order to ascertain, whether it was not possible to penetrate from the Pacific into the Atlantic, by a *Northern passage*\*; on his return homewards, after a bold but unsuccessful attempt, he again visited these islands; but

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\* Vid. p. 12, at bottom.

it was not consistent with the designs of Providence, which cannot but take immediate concern in the fate of such extraordinary men, that he should again behold his native country; on the fatal shores of O'why'hee his valuable life was sacrificed, to the momentary rage of a few barbarous Savages, excited by the ill-judged zeal of his own people. He was stabbed by one of the natives, as he was humanely endeavouring to save them from the destruction which their own outrages had provoked.

February 14, 1779, died the illustrious Cook! having nearly completed a third voyage round the world; and by his single services added more to the science of Geography, and made greater improvements in the system of nautical œconomy, than any other individual in any nation in the world.

To these several groups of South-Sea Islands we may add the discoveries which have been made in the sea between the Eastern coast of Kamtschatka and the Western coast of North America, which is called the NORTHERN ARCHIPELAGO. Peter the Great, and the late Empress of Russia, by the encouragement they gave to the enterprising authors of these discoveries, have made great additions to our geographical knowledge of their part of the Globe. Under their auspices were discovered three sets of Islands—

1. The ALEUTIAN, consisting of five islands, called *Saginan*, of which *Bbering's Island* is the principal; and eight others, named *Kbao*.—2. The ANDREANOFFKI

OSTROVA, comprehending sixteen islands.—3. The *LYSSIE OSTROVA*, or *FOX ISLANDS*, which are also sixteen in number. To these Capt Cook added three more, two of which he named *CLERKE'S ISLANDS*, and the other *GORE'S ISLAND*.

In addition to these modern discoveries, great accessions have been recently made to geographical knowledge from Perouse's voyage round the world, and the travels of several enterprising characters of the present day, particularly Major Rennel and Mr. Park; the former has presented the world with a very valuable Map of Hindostan; and the latter has transmitted to the African Association, an account of great part of the interior of Africa, having ascertained that the Niger, Senegal and Gambia are distinct Rivers, and not as was supposed, Branches of the same stream.—To such travellers as these, their country, and the world in general, is greatly indebted for their useful and laborious researches—no reward can be too great for men who will thus venture their lives and fortunes, and voluntarily encounter the severest hardships, in order to extend the bounds of science; and perhaps it will not be too much to say, that among the arts, which have tended to civilize society, and to distinguish the enlightened European from the savage African, or indolent Asiatic, and even some European nations from others, none have assisted more than those which are connected with the study of *GEOGRAPHY* \*.

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\* Vid. Blair's *Origin and Progress of Geography*, where it is clearly shewn, that there is an intimate connection between this study and *Astronomy*.



AS Egypt has of late become a country of general notice, the following pages are inserted in this work, containing a few observations upon the country in general, and relative distances of some remarkable places, taken from a map lately published by Heather and Williams, (No. 157, Leadenhall-Street) for the purpose of explaining Buonaparte's Expedition.

Government—Egypt is divided into 24 provinces, which are governed by as many Beys; the chief Bey resides at Cairo, and is honoured with the title of Sheik-Elbelet, or Prince of the Country, the whole of these form *the Divan*, at which a Pacha presides, in the name of the Grand Seignor.

Trade, &c.—The Egyptians export great quantities of unmanufactured thread, cotton, and flax; also leather, callicoës, yellow wax, ammoniac, saffron, sugar, senna, and cassia; besides which they trade largely with the Arabs of Yemen for coffee, drugs, spices, and other valuable articles of merchandise, which are landed at Suez, and are sent to different parts of Europe. Allured by these advantages, the French, who had long felt the inconvenience of wanting a foreign possession to supply the loss of their East and West India trade, at last fixed upon Egypt as a country most happily situated for con-



centring the commerce of Europe, Asia, and Africa, and well suited in point of soil, for the productions of both the Indies—with these remote views, and not without the hope of immediate plunder, this important expedition was committed to the conduct of General Buonaparte, who accordingly sailed from Toulon, May 19, 1798, accompanied by a number of scientific men, and with every requisite for forming a complete colony. This whole armament arrived at Alexandria on the 1st of July following.

THE NILE begins to rise when the periodical rains fall in Æthiopia, that is, from the latter end of May to October; about the middle of August, when the river is at it's greatest height, nothing is to be seen in lower Egypt but the tops of forests, and a few villages built upon natural or artificial eminences—Upon this occasion, the inhabitants of Cairo celebrate a kind of jubilee, accompanied with all sorts of festivities.—When the inundation is at it's proper height, the banks which confine the water are cut, and it is let into the great Canal, which runs through Cairo, whence it is distributed into various other smaller channels, for the purposes of agriculture.\*—In a short time after the subsiding of the waters, the country re-assumes a most beautiful appearance; the corn springs up immediately, the trees are soon loaded with fruit, and the harvest months, which are March and April, sufficiently demonstrate how much the Egyptians are indebted to the overflowing of the Nile, for the abundant fertility of their country.

The Nile had formerly seven mouths, of these only two branches remain navigable; one of which runs Eastward to

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\* The progress of the inundation is observed at the *Nilometer*, which is a graduated column placed at the Southern point of the Isle of Rhoda, opposite Old Cairo.

Damietta, and the other Westward to Rosetta, below which places the river discharges itself into the Mediterranean.

The course of the Nile is calculated to be about 1500 miles from South to North.

THE PYRAMIDS are very large piles of brick and stone, which were built, not, as is generally said, merely as sepulchres for the Kings of Egypt, but for astronomical observations, in which the Egyptians were exceedingly skilful; and probably not without some reference to their symbolical worship; they were formerly reckoned one of the Seven Wonders of the World, and are certainly to this day the most curious monuments of antiquity remaining: they are fifteen in number, but four in particular are distinguished for their wonderful size and construction; the perpendicular height of the largest is, in round numbers, 500 feet, and the base 700 feet square. They stand nine miles to the Westward of Grand Cairo, on the other side of the Nile.

THE CATACOMBS are also very antient structures, and have the appearance of burial places of persons of considerable note, as bodies have been dug up in them curiously wrapped up in linen, and embalmed with gums and aromatic drugs; these bodies, which are still in a state of great preservation, are called *Egyptian Mummies*.

THE LAKE MÆRIS, now called the *Garoon Lake*, was probably dug to correct the irregularities of the Nile, and to form a reservoir of water. According to Herodotus and Diodorus Siculus, it was 225 miles in circumference; Pliny says 240; but modern travellers affirm that it is only 150.

GRAND CAIRO, the capital of Egypt, lies on the East side of the Nile, a little above where it divides into two branches; it is the largest city in Africa, being 25 miles in circumference. The Arabs call it *Misraim*,\* and the Turks *Il Masr*.

MANFOURA—a large and populous town, lies on the Eastern branch of the Nile; near to which Louis IX. encamped, and was with his whole army taken prisoner, April 5, 1250.

DAMIETTA stands on the same branch, about 9 miles from the Sea.

ROSETTA, or RASCHID, a river-port on the Western branch of the Nile, antiently called *Bolbitinum*; it is a place of considerable trade, and commands a beautiful prospect of the country within the Delta.

ALEXANDRIA, called by the Turks *Scandria*, is situated on the Mediterranean, about 12 miles West of that Mouth of the Nile, called the *Ganopic Mouth*. The present city stands upon a kind of Peninsula between two ports, that to the North, antiently the *Eunostor*, is now called the *Old Port*; the other, which is now more generally frequented, the *New Port*; at the extremity of the South arm of the Peninsula stood the famous *Pharos*, and about 14 miles N. E. by N. is a Cape called EL BEKIR, ABOUKIR, or BEQUIERES, immortalized by the ever-memorable battle on the 1st of August, 1798, between the French fleet, under the command of ADM. BRUEYS, and the English under that of ADMIRAL LORD NELSON. The British armament consisted of 13 ships of the line, of 74 guns each, one 50, and a brig of 14; the French fleet was composed of one of 120 guns, three of 80, nine of 74, and four large frigates; of this force, nine ships of the line were taken,

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\* The name of the grandson of Noah, and the Scripture name for the two Egypts, being the Hebrew dual.

two of the line and one frigate burnt, and only the remaining four ships effected their escape. This wonderful naval achievement has excited the admiration of all the civilized states of the world, and on the part of those who are engaged in the present contest, has been acknowledged with suitable expressions of joy and gratitude to the SUPREME BEING, THE GIVER OF ALL VICTORY.\* May France receive it as an admonition, that the system of plunder and devastation are displeasing to the just RULER OF THE UNIVERSE—and let her be assured, that the resources of fair and honourable commerce will endure, when the casual supplies which depredation affords, shall be as much exhausted by land, as they are by this victory prevented by sea.

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\* As a proof that true valour and Christian piety are compatible, and indeed always found united in the greatest characters, let the first words of the gallant Admiral's letter be impressed on the minds of the rising generation, that they may never be forgotten :

*Vanguard, off the Mouth of the Nile, August 3, 1798.*

"ALMIGHTY GOD has blessed his Majesty's arms in the late battle, by a great victory over the fleet of the enemy, &c."



The following Measurements are taken from  
the Map before mentioned.

|                                                                                   | MILES. |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| From Alexandria to Rosetta.....                                                   | 22     |
| From Rosetta to Damietta.....                                                     | 73     |
| From Rosetta to the antient Pelusiac Mouth, }<br>now choaked up with sand. .... } | 55     |
| From Alexandria to Cairo.....                                                     | 100    |
| From Cairo to Suez.....                                                           | 76     |
| From Suez to the Mediterranean, in a strait line                                  | 120    |
| From Cairo to the apex of the Delta.....                                          | 15     |

#### SIDES OF THE DELTA.

|                    |           |
|--------------------|-----------|
| Northern side..... | 70 Miles. |
| Eastern side.....  | 110       |
| Western side.....  | 102       |

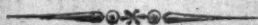
N. B. The Scale of the above Map is in French  
Measure, 60 Miles to a Degree.

## A TABLE

OF THE LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE OF THE PRINCIPAL  
PLACES MENTIONED IN THIS WORK.



[N.B. LATITUDE is the distance of a place from the Equator, and it is denominated *North* or *South* Lat. according as it is on the N. or S. side of the Equator.—LONGITUDE is the distance of a place from the first Meridian of any country \* measured upon the Equator, and it is denominated *East* or *West* Long. according as it is to the E. or W. of that meridian.—Also every circle is divided into 360 degrees, and every degree into 60 minutes, which are marked in this manner, 15 D. 11 M. or 15° 11'.]



|                     | LATITUDE |     | LONGITUDE |     |
|---------------------|----------|-----|-----------|-----|
|                     | D.       | M.  | D.        | M.  |
| Acapulco            | 17       | 10N | 101       | 20W |
| Adrianople          | 42       | 00N | 26        | 30E |
| Aleppo              | 35       | 45N | 37        | 25E |
| Alexandria          | 31       | 10N | 31        | 19E |
| Algiers             | 36       | 49N | 02        | 17E |
| Alcudi, in Sardinia | 39       | 50N | 03        | 00E |
| Amboyna             | 04       | 25S | 127       | 25E |
| Amsterdam           | 52       | 22N | 04        | 44E |
| Antioch             | 36       | 30N | 36        | 40E |
| Archangel           | 64       | 34N | 38        | 59E |
| Astrachan           | 46       | 00N | 51        | 00E |
| Ausburg             | 48       | 27N | 11        | 04E |

\* English Geographers reckon from the meridian of London or Greenwich; the French from the Observatory at Paris, &c.

|                        | LATITUDE |      | LONGITUDE |     |
|------------------------|----------|------|-----------|-----|
|                        | D.       | M.   | D.        | M.  |
| Bagdat                 | 33       | 20N  | 43        | 51E |
| Barbuda Isle           | 17       | 49N  | 61        | 55W |
| Barcelona              | 41       | 26N  | 02        | 18E |
| Basil                  | 47       | 35N  | 07        | 34E |
| Bassora                | 30       | 45N  | 47        | 00E |
| Bastia, in Corsica     | 42       | 20N  | 09        | 40E |
| Belgrade               | 45       | 10N  | 21        | 02E |
| Bender                 | 46       | 40N  | 29        | 00E |
| Bergen                 | 54       | 23N  | 13        | 40E |
| Berlin                 | 52       | 32N  | 13        | 31E |
| Bermudas Isles         | 36       | 25N  | 63        | 23W |
| Bombay Isle            | 18       | 56N  | 72        | 43E |
| Boston, in New England | 42       | 25N  | 70        | 32W |
| Bourbon Isle           | 20       | 51S  | 55        | 25E |
| Bremen                 | 53       | 25N  | 08        | 20E |
| Breslaw                | 51       | 03N  | 17        | 13E |
| Brest                  | 48       | 22N  | 04        | 25W |
| Brussels               | 50       | 51N  | 04        | 26E |
| Bruges                 | 51       | 16N  | 03        | 05E |
| Buda                   | 47       | 40N  | 29        | 00E |
| Buenos Ayres           | 34       | 35S. | 58        | 26W |
| Cadiz                  | 36       | 31N  | 06        | 06W |
| Cagliari, in Sardinia  | 39       | 25N  | 09        | 38E |
| Cairo                  | 30       | 02N  | 31        | 23E |
| Calcutta               | 22       | 34N  | 88        | 34E |
| Calmar                 | 56       | 30N  | 16        | 27E |
| Canaria Isle           | 28       | 13N  | 15        | 33W |
| Candia, in Crete       | 35       | 18N  | 25        | 23E |
| Candy, in Ceylon       | 07       | 54N  | 79        | 00E |
| Canton                 | 23       | 07N  | 113       | 07E |
| Cape Aboukir           | 31       | 49N  | 30        | 37E |
| ..... Bona             | 36       | 02N  | 06        | 15E |
| ..... Comorin          | 07       | 56N  | 78        | 10E |
| ..... Guardafui        | 11       | 46N. | 52        | 05E |
| ..... Finisterre       | 42       | 51N  | 09        | 12W |
| ..... Florida          | 24       | 57N  | 80        | 30W |
| ..... of Good Hope     | 34       | 29S. | 18        | 28E |

|                         |   |   |   | LATITUDE |     | LONGITUDE |     |
|-------------------------|---|---|---|----------|-----|-----------|-----|
|                         |   |   |   | D.       | M.  | D.        | M.  |
| Cape Horn               | - | - | - | 55       | 58S | 67        | 21W |
| ..... North             | - | - | - | 71       | 10N | 26        | 02E |
| ..... Verd              | - | - | - | 14       | 45N | 17        | 28W |
| ..... St. Vincent       | - | - | - | 37       | 02N | 08        | 57W |
| Carthage antient        | - | - | - | 36       | 30N | 09        | 00E |
| Cassels                 | - | - | - | 51       | 19N | 09        | 34E |
| Constantinople          | - | - | - | 41       | 01N | 28        | 58E |
| Corinth                 | - | - | - | 37       | 30N | 23        | 00E |
| Damascus                | - | - | - | 33       | 15N | 37        | 20E |
| Damietta                | - | - | - | 31       | 15N | 31        | 50E |
| Dangala                 | - | - | - | 21       | 00N | 30        | 35E |
| Dantzic                 | - | - | - | 54       | 22N | 18        | 38E |
| Dresden                 | - | - | - | 51       | 00N | 13        | 36E |
| Dublin                  | - | - | - | 53       | 21N | 06        | 01E |
| Dunkirk                 | - | - | - | 51       | 02N | 02        | 27E |
| Easter Isle             | - | - | - | 27       | 06S | 109       | 41W |
| Edinburgh               | - | - | - | 55       | 57N | 03        | 07E |
| Embsen                  | - | - | - | 53       | 25N | 07        | 10E |
| Ephesus                 | - | - | - | 38       | 01N | 27        | 30E |
| Florence                | - | - | - | 43       | 46N | 11        | 07E |
| Frankfort               | - | - | - | 49       | 55N | 08        | 40E |
| Geneva                  | - | - | - | 46       | 12N | 06        | 05E |
| Genoa                   | - | - | - | 44       | 25N | 08        | 30E |
| Gibraltar               | - | - | - | 36       | 05N | 05        | 17W |
| Goa                     | - | - | - | 15       | 31N | 73        | 50E |
| Gondar                  | - | - | - | 12       | 34N | 37        | 33E |
| Hague                   | - | - | - | 52       | 04N | 04        | 22E |
| Halifax, in Nova Scotia | - | - | - | 44       | 40N | 63        | 15W |
| Hamburgh                | - | - | - | 52       | 33N | 09        | 35E |
| Hanover                 | - | - | - | 53       | 34N | 09        | 55E |
| Helveotfluy             | - | - | - | 51       | 45N | 04        | 23E |

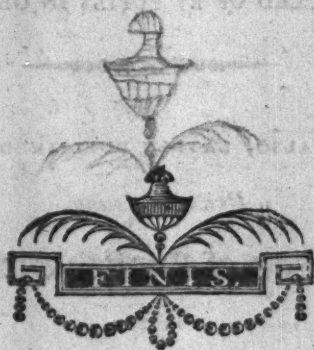


|                           | LATITUDE |     | LONGITUDE |        |
|---------------------------|----------|-----|-----------|--------|
|                           | D.       | M.  | D.        | M.     |
| Jaffy                     | 47       | 08N | 27        | 34E    |
| Jerusalem                 | 31       | 55N | 35        | 25E    |
| Ispahan                   | 32       | 25N | 52        | 55E    |
| Ivica Isle                | 38       | 50N | 01        | 40E    |
| Kamtschatka               | 57       | 20N | 163       | 00E    |
| Kingston, in Jamaica      | 18       | 15N | 76        | 38W    |
| Koningsberg               | 54       | 43N | 21        | 35E    |
| La Vera Crux              | 19       | 12N | 97        | 25W    |
| Lima                      | 12       | 01S | 76        | 44W    |
| Lisbon                    | 38       | 42N | 09        | 04W    |
| Lisle                     | 50       | 37N | 03        | 09E    |
| LONDON                    | 51       | 31N | 1ft       | Merid. |
| Lunenburg                 | 53       | 16N | 10        | 31E    |
| Lyons                     | 45       | 45N | 04        | 54E    |
| Madeira Isle              | 32       | 37N | 17        | 01W    |
| Madras                    | 13       | 04N | 80        | 33E    |
| Madrid                    | 40       | 25N | 03        | 20E    |
| Mahon Fort, in Minorca    | 39       | 50N | 03        | 53E    |
| Majorca I.                | 39       | 35N | 02        | 34E    |
| Manilla, in Luconia       | 14       | 36N | 120       | 58E    |
| Mantua                    | 45       | 20N | 10        | 47E    |
| Mariegallante I.          | 15       | 55N | 61        | 06W    |
| Martinico I.              | 14       | 44N | 61        | 05W    |
| Mauritius I.              | 20       | 09S | 57        | 34E    |
| Mecca                     | 21       | 45N | 41        | 00E    |
| Medina                    | 25       | 00N | 39        | 33E    |
| Messina, in Sicily Island | 38       | 30N | 15        | 40E    |
| Milan                     | 45       | 25N | 09        | 30E    |
| Montferrat I.             | 16       | 47N | 62        | 12W    |
| Montreal                  | 45       | 35N | 73        | 11W    |
| Morocco                   | 30       | 32N | 06        | 10W    |
| Moscow                    | 55       | 45N | 37        | 50E    |
| Munich                    | 48       | 09N | 11        | 35E    |
| Munster                   | 52       | 00N | 07        | 16E    |

|                    | LATITUDE |     | LONGITUDE |     |
|--------------------|----------|-----|-----------|-----|
|                    | D.       | M.  | D.        | M.  |
| Naples             | 40       | 50N | 14        | 18E |
| Nankin             | 32       | 10N | 181       | 30E |
| New York           | 40       | 40N | 74        | 00W |
| Nicosia, in Cyprus | 34       | 54N | 34        | 45E |
| Norfolk Isle       | 29       | 01S | 168       | 15E |
| Oczakow            | 46       | 50N | 30        | 50E |
| Olmutz             | 49       | 30N | 16        | 45E |
| Oporto             | 41       | 10N | 08        | 22W |
| Orleans            | 47       | 54N | 01        | 59E |
| Orleans New        | 29       | 57N | 89        | 53W |
| Ormuz Isle         | 26       | 50N | 57        | 00E |
| Ostend             | 53       | 13N | 03        | 00E |
| Palermo, in Sicily | 38       | 30N | 13        | 43E |
| Palmyra            | 33       | 00N | 39        | 00E |
| Panama             | 08       | 47N | 80        | 16W |
| PARIS              | 48       | 50N | 02        | 25E |
| Pekin              | 39       | 54N | 106       | 29E |
| Penfacola          | 30       | 22N | 89        | 20W |
| Petersburgh        | 59       | 56N | 30        | 24E |
| Philadelphia       | 39       | 56N | 75        | 09W |
| Pondicherry        | 11       | 41N | 79        | 57E |
| Porto Bello        | 09       | 33N | 79        | 45W |
| Potosi             | 21       | 00S | 77        | 00W |
| Prague             | 50       | 04N | 14        | 50E |
| Preiburg           | 48       | 20N | 17        | 30W |
| Pultowa            | 49       | 26N | 34        | 25E |
| Quebec             | 46       | 55N | 69        | 48W |
| Quito              | 00       | 13S | 77        | 50W |
| Ragusa             | 42       | 45N | 18        | 25E |
| Rhodes             | 36       | 20N | 28        | 00E |
| Rome               | 41       | 53N | 12        | 34E |
| Rosetta            | 31       | 30N | 30        | 45E |
| Rotterdam          | 51       | 56N | 04        | 33E |

|                          | LATITUDE |     | LONGITUDE |     |
|--------------------------|----------|-----|-----------|-----|
|                          | D.       | M.  | D.        | M.  |
| St. Domingo              | 18       | 20N | 70        | 00W |
| St. Fé                   | 36       | 00N | 105       | 00W |
| St. John's, in Antigua   | 71       | 05N | 62        | 05W |
| St. Lucia I.             | 13       | 25N | 60        | 45W |
| Scanderoon               | 36       | 35N | 36        | 23E |
| Sennar                   | 15       | 04N | 30        | 00E |
| Seringapatam             | 12       | 31N | 76        | 46E |
| Seville                  | 37       | 15N | 06        | 05E |
| Sidon                    | 33       | 33N | 36        | 15E |
| Smyrna                   | 38       | 28N | 27        | 24E |
| Stetting                 | 53       | 35N | 14        | 38E |
| Strasburg                | 48       | 34N | 07        | 46E |
| Stralsund                | 54       | 23N | 13        | 22E |
| Stockholm                | 59       | 20N | 18        | 08E |
| Surinam                  | 06       | 00N | 55        | 30W |
| Syracuse, in Sicily Isle | 36       | 58N | 05        | 05E |
| Teraſſo, or Tarſus       | 37       | 10N | 35        | 55E |
| Teneriffe Peak           | 28       | 12N | 16        | 24W |
| Tobolsk                  | 58       | 12N | 68        | 12E |
| Tombuctoo                | 19       | 59N | 00        | 08W |
| Toulon                   | 43       | 07N | 06        | 01E |
| Trebifond                | 40       | 45N | 40        | 25E |
| Trieste                  | 45       | 56N | 14        | 04E |
| Tripoli, in Barbary      | 32       | 52N | 13        | 12E |
| Tripoli, in Syria        | 34       | 30N | 36        | 15E |
| Truxillo                 | 16       | 20N | 85        | 50W |
| Tunis                    | 36       | 47N | 10        | 00E |
| Tyre                     | 32       | 32N | 36        | 00E |
| Valetta, in Malta        | 35       | 54N | 14        | 34E |
| Valenciennes             | 50       | 21N | 03        | 37E |
| Venice                   | 45       | 26N | 11        | 59E |
| Vienna                   | 48       | 12N | 16        | 22E |
| Uſſant I.                | 48       | 28N | 04        | 59W |
| Upſal                    | 59       | 51N | 12        | 57E |
| Utrecht                  | 52       | 07N | 05        | 00E |

|                            | LATITUDE |     | LONGITUDE |     |
|----------------------------|----------|-----|-----------|-----|
|                            | D.       | M.  | D.        | M.  |
| Warsaw                     | 52       | 14N | 21        | 05E |
| Widin                      | 44       | 12N | 24        | 27E |
| Wologda                    | 59       | 10N | 41        | 50E |
| Worms                      | 49       | 38N | 08        | 05E |
| York Fort, on Hudfon's Bay | 57       | 00N | 93        | 00W |
| York Town, in America      | 40       | 43N | 74        | 09W |





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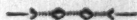
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\* \* The rapid sale of the first impression of the above work has required a second Edition, the whole has accordingly been revised and corrected, and is now in the Press.